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ABSTRACT

This booklet provides brief biographies of women who have made outstanding contributions to the social and economic development of these Pacific islands: American Samoa, the Republic of Belau, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, Hawaii, the Marshall islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The 66 women profiled include educators, health care providers, political leaders and government officials, lawyers, scientists, and social workers. (KH)

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GLIMPSES INTO PACIFIC LIVES: SOME OUTSTANDING WOMEN

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Edited by
Karen Reed Green

Second Edition

February 1987

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PREFACE

The peoples of the Pacific region have been involved in a process of rapid development and change in recent years. They have taken on the demanding yet exciting tasks of forging their governments, planning for social and economic development, and shaping the future of their children. Many dedicated men and women have played key roles in this developmental process. This booklet is about the lives of some of the women who have made outstanding contributions in the Pacific region.

In her work with the jurisdictions in the Pacific, Dr. Ethel Simon-McWilliams found that educational materials about the contributions of Pacific women, particularly within their own jurisdictions, were virtually nonexistent. To fill this void, she conferred with key people in each area to ask them to identify some of the women who have been instrumental in the development of their society. This booklet is the result of her efforts.

This is the second edition of Glimpses into Pacific Lives: Some Outstanding Women. The first edition, which appeared in March, 1986, presented the biographies of women selected in 1985 for their contributions to their communities. The response to the first booklet has been overwhelming, not only in the Pacific jurisdictions themselves, but throughout the U.S. mainland as well. Based on that interest and the apparent need for information about the many roles played by women in the development of the Pacific, this booklet has been revised and expanded to include a greater number of the many women who are working to strengthen their communities in the Pacific region. The selection processes are detailed below.

In American Samoa, in both 1985 and 1986, a team assisted Mere Betham, the former Director of Education for American Samoa, in preparing the biographies of outstanding Samoan women. Momoe Malietoa von Reiche compiled the biography of Aggie Grey.

On Guam, under the direction of Dr. Ione Wolf, a special committee conducted a rigorous selection process to name the top two Outstanding Women of Guam for 1985. Committee members included: Romana C. Mendiola, Curriculum Writer and Committee Chairperson; Bill Paulino, Acting Administrator, Chamorro Division; Ann Rivera, Acting Director, Bilingual/ Bicultural Program; Rose Castro, Program Coordinator; Fe Barrett, Program Coordinator; Rita Okada, Program Coordinator; and Ann Garcia, Curriculum Writer. The selection of Outstanding Women of Guam for 1986 was again conducted by committee under Dr. Wolf's direction. The 1986 committee members were Florent V. Northway, Consultant, Department of Education; Lourdes S. N. Boyd, Principal, Simon Sanchez High School; Rosa C. Quitano, Principal, C. L. Taitano Elementary School; and Lenore C. Cabot, Principal, Wettengel Elementary School.

For Hawaii, Dr. Donnis Thompson, former Hawaii State Superintendent of Education and now a professor at the University of Hawaii/Manoa, coordinated the selection process in 1985. Margaret Goding researched the backgrounds of the influential women selected, and Alice Buck and Donnis Thompson wrote the biographical sketches. In 1986, Dr. Thompson again directed the selection process and assisted with editing the biographies. Special appreciation is extended to the following institutions and individuals for their written and oral testimonies which made possible the inclusion of these exceptional women in the second edition: Mayor Carpenter's Office and the Commission on the Status of Women, on the island of Hawaii; Beverly Manner, Alu Like, the museum, and the YWCA, on the island of Kauai; and Janet Dapitan, Jill Engledow and Lillian Murakami, on the island of Maui. The photograph of Inez MacPhee Ashdown was taken by Jill Engledow.

The descriptions of the lives and contributions of women from the Republic of Belau, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands were compiled by several individuals. For the first edition, Agnes McPhetres coordinated the efforts of Marie Maddison, Jeban Riklon and others in preparing the selections. For the second edition, Elizabeth Rechebei coordinated the submissions from Romana Anastacio for the Republic of Belau, Julie R. Yoruw for Yap State, SeNellie Singeo for Pohnpei State, Hilda Heine-Jetnil for the Marshall Islands, and Connie Kaufer for the Northern Marianas.

The contributions of all of these individuals in making this booklet possible are gratefully acknowledged. Clearly this is but a sample of the many women who are working to build stronger communities in the Pacific.

Glimpses into Pacific Lives: Some Outstanding Women will be used by the Centers for National Origin & Sex Equity staff as they provide assistance to the various jurisdictions in the Pacific region. This booklet is an attempt to document and celebrate the spirit and dedication of Pacific women. It is hoped that the glimpses of the lives of the women presented here will serve to inspire future generations to continue to strive to improve their own lives and to work for the well-being of their societies.

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AMERICAN SAMOA

MERE TUIASOSOPO BETHAM
EDUCATOR

Born on April 3, 1932, to High Talking Chief Mariota T. Tuiasosopo and his devoted wife Venise Pulefaasisina, both of American Samoa, Mere had an interesting childhood and unique early educational experience growing up under the United States Naval Administration of the American Samoa Islands. She started her formal education in her village religious minister's parish, where the children at ages 2 and 3 were taught the Samoan alphabet, reading and writing. Her public school education began for her at an illegal age in the first grade, according to the laws in those days, and she recalls with amusing detail how her teachers would hurriedly slip her into the tapioca field next to the school to hide until the school inspectors from the central office were gone.

When Mere completed her elementary education, a very selective public high school -the only high school on the islands then -came into being and she enrolled there to continue her education. (There are now five public high schools with compulsory universal education from ages 6 through 18.) There were only 16 in her class; being a small class in size and the first to graduate, the students were expected to set good examples of high academic proficiency and be models of good behavior and conduct for other students to emulate.

Mere's class was like a family, each one looking after the other's interests, protective of each other. This feeling of togetherness (like a family) continued when Mere and a number of her fellow graduates left to attend colleges in the mainland United States. They started a round-robin letter to stay in touch with each other.

They left to study in the States with a mission well implanted in them by the leading chiefs of American Samoa, including her father: Upon completion of their college studies they must return home to serve their people. Mere feels now that it was highly presumptuous of their chiefs to expect that of them since the Samoa government did not give them any financial support for their college education. The propoganda of "service to our people," however, was so well rehearsed during their island schooling that for Mere, at least, it was the only reason, she believed without a doubt, that she was being sent so far away from home to a land foreign to her to get a college education.

After a year at Pomona College in California she transferred to Geneva College in Pennsylvania where she finished her college studies in January, 1954, and received her Bachelor of Arts degree in economics with a minor in secondary education. She was certified in Pennsylvania where she did her practice teaching and was the first woman from Samoa to receive stateside teaching credentials. She never went home during her 3-1/2 years of college training and by the end of her studies she was completely acculturated into eastern American mores and so-called characteristic fashion.

The readjustment to Samoa was traumatic, Mere confessed; but under the competent guidance of her courageous and devoted parents, her father in particular who in his wisdom had his daughter's educational development charted far in advance, she "weathered the storms" and rose to prominence in her career as an island educator, becoming a highly regarded and respected leader in Samoa. In 1955, she married James Manuel Betham, who is now manager of an oil company operating in American Samoa; they have six children ranging in age from 14 to 29 years.

Mere Tuiasosopo Betham is well known and admired in American Samoa and other islands of the Pacific Region for her integrity and leadership ability. Although active in other affairs of government and political development in her territory, she is best known as a leader in the field of education. She ably held the post of Director of Education for the Government of American Samoa for over a decade. Her accomplishments during the more than 30 years of her career as an island educator are far too many to enumerate. But perhaps the two that have been most influential and far-reaching are:

(1) Local Capacity Building -- the staff development efforts with which Mere's name has become synonymous; and

(2) Bilingual/Bicultural Education -- the conceptualization, development and materialization of the bilingual/bicultural educational system of American Samoa, an innovative approach to reconciliation of the fervent desire of Samoans to maintain their identity as a cultural entity while at the same time they educate their people to meet the demands of the Western world, characterized by enormous changes and the rapid rate with which these changes are occurring in the islands.

A vital step towards the full realization of her goals for education in her territory has been the necessity to upgrade the total teaching force (close to 90% Samoan), the major part of which was qualified only to the ninth grade until the late 1960s. Her emphasis on Local Capacity Building grew out of this need, and this focus has guided her efforts to be more responsive to the needs of her territory as she sees them. "Our people are our greatest and only valuable natural resource, and it is imperative that we invest heavily in their development (at all levels),

for by so doing we invest in our country's future stability, growth, health and security," she said in her Professional Day remarks to the teachers and school administrators of American Samoa.

Mere Betham expanded the old concept of in-service teacher training through summer institutes only and aggressively sought assistance from the Governor's Office, the local legislature and from Washington, D.C., to bring college degree programs for teachers and school administrators to American Samoa.

The University of Hawaii and Brigham Young University (Hawaii and Provo campuses) responded with enthusiasm to Mere Betham's energetic scheme to certify her schools' professional personnel to the highest standards possible. They set up undergraduate level and graduate degree programs, a combination of on- and off-island training during the year and in the summer. At the same time the Teacher Corps was institutionalized for the first time in American Samoa.

A host of other mainland and Hawaii colleges offered opportunities for some of Mere's teachers to earn degrees in content areas. Special education degree programs for her teachers in that field were also instituted through the Oregon College of Education and the University of Hawaii. A Master's program for counselors was begun with the University of Hawaii. Also, an intern doctoral program with Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, provided middle management professionals with high level skills in education administration.

The extent to which Local Capacity Building efforts have developed in American Samoa in the years that Mere Betham has provided stewardship in education in the territory is phenomenal. Quantitatively, success in this effort is seen in the growth of teachers' baccalaureate qualification, which from 1980 to 1983 was 70%; those qualified at the Master's degree level increased from 40 in 1980 to 92 in 1983, an increase of more than 100%. At the Ph.D. level, there was an increase from 3 for the period up to 1980 to 12 in 1984. This impressive growth in teacher corps qualification level is even more astounding given that the first high school graduation in American Samoa was in 1950; Mere Betham was the only girl and the youngest member of that class.

Inherent in Mere's insistence on Local Capacity Building is her conviction that it is the only way citizens in a developing country like Samoa can ensure to a large measure their survival amidst the influxes of the Western world, remain the masters of their land and development, and continue to reaffirm confidence in their ability to determine their own destiny. It is also the means, she believes, by which the Samoan culture and democracy will blend for Samoans to continue to live in peace and harmony.

Under Mere Betham's guidance and support, Dr. Betty Kendall Johnston and her assistant Mrs. Iutita Savali developed and installed the American Samoa Early Childhood Education program, which has enjoyed a nationwide reputation as a highly innovative and exciting program designed to

introduce preschool age children to formal education. The program uses parents, selected for basic training, to teach the children, utilizing local materials in the local setting to transfer ideas and concepts.

Through Mere Betham's dynamic leadership a milestone in Pacific education occurred in 1982 in Apia, Western Samoa: an international professional 3-day workshop for almost 1,000 educators from top-level supervisors and curriculum specialists to classroom teachers. Top political and religious leaders of both American Samoa and Western Samoa were also involved. Dr. Herman Goldberg of the United States Department of Education represented the United States and relayed to the gathering a message of greetings from President Ronald Reagan.

In the wider community of American educators, Mere T. Betham is well known for her activities in professional associations and for her published work on American Samoa. She is co-author of the book Bold Experiment - The Story of Educational Television in American Samoa, published in 1981 by Stanford University Press, which has received extensive reviews by education critics around the world.

What has been accomplished for education in American Samoa could not have been realized without years of dedication to learning and the ability to identify and guide human resources both in the profession and from the community as well. Mere Betham is the recipient of numerous awards and honors for her work in education in the Pacific. Among them is the Samoa Educator of the Year Award, of which she is the first recipient. In commending her for such an honor, the then United States Secretary of Education, Dr. Terrell H. Bell, referred with admiration to the many efforts she has made to improve educational opportunities in the Pacific Basin. "Progress in education (reform)," he added, "depends most of all on the activities of leaders in each of our states and territories, and your example to the people of American Samoa has been bright . . . ."

Dr. Del Wasden, chairman of the Department of Educational Administration at Brigham Young University, Provo, came to American Samoa especially to present to Mere Betham the Distinguished Service to Education Award by Brigham Young University. He said that his university (BYU) had planned for some time to give such an award to Mere Betham in recognition of "her unselfish struggle to provide the finest in education for American Samoa, and for the finest qualities of stewardship she exemplified" and also because of her national and international reputation as being "a committed, hard-working, unselfish and giving person."

Amidst the demands and unceasing excitement of her "service to her people" commitment, Mere Tuiasosopo Betham managed to raise a family of six handsome, well-disciplined children, and she demonstrated once and for all that it is indeed possible, even in the islands, for a woman to meet the demands of challenging work and family life successfully. She did not wait to change with the times, she made times change with her.

AGGIE GREY
FAMOUS HOTELIER

When one mentions the name "Aggie Grey" in Europe, the Americas or any other part of the world, the idea of hot suns, blue lagoons, and the mystique of the South Seas comes to mind.

Nowhere in the South Seas is there a hotelier as famous as Aggie Grey, and since World War II, her name has been synonymous with Samoa. Her untiring services and her hospitable and beguiling ways have won her laudatory recognition throughout the Pacific region.

She has been described by Michener in his Tales of the South Pacific as the fortifying concept behind his character "Bloody Mary." Although Aggie has disputed this characterization, there exists the romantic inference of Aggie as the epitomization of Michener's creation.

In 1971, the Western Samoa Government paid tribute to Mrs. Aggie Grey for her dedicated services as a hotelier and her tremendous contributions to the Tourist Industry of Samoa by issuing a special postage stamp in her honor. In 1984, her services as a member of the Commonwealth were recognized by the Queen of England and she was awarded an O.B.E. (Order of the British Empire).

Perhaps Aggie inherited her perseverance and steadfastness from her father, William Swan, and her kind, compassionate personality from her mother, Pele Maiava. William Swan, the son of a chemist, was born in England. His family migrated to New Zealand at the turn of the last century and William was sent back to England to complete his education. On his return, the Swan family once again migrated to the Fiji Islands where William studied medicine, specializing in tropical diseases. In 1880, he was appointed ship's doctor for the American trader, "Mohican," and in 1889 William Swan decided to settle down for good in Western Samoa.

Swan set up a pharmacy in downtown Apia, Western Samoa, situated opposite the International Hotel. It was not long before he became enamoured with a young Samoan girl named Pele, who was then attending the convent school at Savalalo, not far from his pharmacy. The famous Robert Louis Stevenson frequented the Swan Pharmacy, being a sickly person, and was also befriended by William.

According to some old residents, Pele was a beautiful woman with a gentle nature. She was from the village of Toamua and was very much aware of her cultural background as a Samoan, but was also respected for her knowledge of European customs.

In 1891, William Swan and Pele Maiava were married. Together they raised four children. Aggie was the second in this family of four. She and her sisters and brother were born into a Samoa that was still in the turmoil of internecine warfare and colonial disputes between America, England and Germany, who were vying for supremacy of power in Samoa. They grew up in the times of the German occupation of Western Samoa, and the three girls were known as "The Swan Bouquet" -- the envy of many a young lady and the toast of Apia.

Aggie was 17 at the time of the New Zealand occupation, following the German occupation, and she had numerous suitors. She fell in love with a New Zealander, Gordon Hay Mackenzie. They were married in 1917 and had four children, all of whom have now passed away. Mr. Mackenzie died in New Zealand of an illness, and in 1926, Aggie remarried. Charles Grey, also a New Zealander, and Aggie had three more children: Maureen, Edward and Allan -- the latter now the manager of the famous Aggie Grey Hotel.

The International Hotel which was once opposite the Swan Pharmacy in downtown Apia was dismantled one day and moved to a new site by the Vaisigano River. Not long afterwards, the Swan Pharmacy was also shifted to the Vaisigano next to the International. It was not until after World War II that the International Hotel became known throughout the Pacific as the Aggie Grey Hotel.

When war broke out in the Pacific in 1942, Aggie was in the middle of a family crisis. Her husband went bankrupt, and her daughter Pele was seriously ill with typhoid in Pago Pago. She had to borrow money to make ends meet. Meanwhile troops arriving from America into Western Samoa were on the increase and the American dollar was flowing freely. Mary, Aggie's younger sister who was managing the Casino Hotel, was doing extremely well, and on her advice, Aggie began selling hamburgers and coffee until the demand became phenomenal. This then was the start of Aggie's hotel. The old International became her first club, which soon developed into a flourishing hotel, catering to GI's who were a long way from home.

It was during this time that Aggie Grey met James Michener, who was doing service with the U. S. troops in Pago Pago, American Samoa, and would come over for the occasional weekend in Apia. He referred to her as a "marvellous woman, inventive, and a creation of war; ebullient, effervescent, outrageous, illegal, and terribly bright." It was obvious that Michener had a great love, respect and admiration for Aggie, and his description of her was embodied in his ideal of "Bloody Mary," later portrayed in the film South Pacific.

Aggie Grey never looked back after the war years. Her husband passed away in 1943, and in 1945, when the troops started to withdraw, she began

to consolidate her hotel, extending it until her ambitions as a hotelier were finally realized.

Over the years the tourist industry in Samoa started to increase at a faster pace. The guests who came to "Aggie's" ranged from celebrities, diplomats and royalty, to the most ordinary from diverse parts of the globe. To everyone of these people, Aggie accorded the same hospitality as she did to the lonely GI's of the war years. Her genuine hospitality is natural and reflects her accommodating Samoan background, and she makes sure that the feeling of "home away from home" is a prevalent permanent fixture in her establishment.

With such a colorful background, Aggie never forgets that she is first and foremost a daughter of Samoa. She has always maintained a deep love for her Samoan aiga (family). She is consciously proud to be a Samoan and is always ready with fine mats and money to assist in any aiga gatherings and traditional exchanges. This is why her aiga never neglects her and holds her in high regard and deep respect. Her help to her aiga also extends to giving a lot of her relatives jobs in the hotel, most of them being from her beloved mother's village, Toamua.

She is a willing donor to useful activities and organizations that are in need of financial support. She is known by everyone on Apia as "Aunt Aggie," a sign of respect and affection, because of her loving and compassionate qualities known in Samoan as amio tausaafia (conduct that is proper and popularly respected). She is by no means a showy, flamboyant person. She is quiet spoken and gentle yet always ready with a joke and a winning smile. Her children and grandchildren have inherited these charming qualities.

One of the highlights of a barbecue fiafia (feast and fun) night at Aggie Grey's has been Aggie doing the graceful Samoan siva (dance). It is the culmination of all she has achieved during her lifetime. From her small beginnings, Aggie has reached the peak of her success, and as the years wane for her, she sits back contented while her children take over the management of Aggie Grey's.

In her long years, a legend grew. Aggie Grey is that legend.

PEPE HALECK
PIONEER NURSE

One of the most beautiful and popular love songs of Samoa is entitled "Le Foma'i e, O le Taumanu Sa Lupepe" ("A Bird That Flutters Like a Butterfly"). It was composed over 60 years ago by a Samoan theological student about his unrequited love for Pepe, a pioneer nurse of American Samoa. The words and music of this love song are inspiring and thought-provoking whenever it is sung, by both old and young, as is often done at festive gatherings of the Samoan people, at home and abroad.

Pepe (pronounced Pepe as in "blend" or "bless") was born on January 11, 1894, to the Reverend Iosefa Malemo of Olosega, Manu'a, and his wife, Malamaisaua Tufele, of a renowned family also of the Manu'a islands; she had three sisters and two brothers. Although from the family of a religious minister, as a child Pepe was raised by her grandmother Toeolesigano in the Manu'a islands.

In 1906, at age 12 she was taken under the sponsorship of Governor Moore (then Commandant and chief administrator of American Samoa) to attend the Church girls' school on Tutuila; in 1913 she completed her studies and in 1914 Pepe and two other girls from the same school became the first Samoan women to enter nurses' training. They graduated in 1916 and became the first American Samoan qualified nurses.

One of the unmistakable qualities of a true pioneer and leader is humility coupled with a determination to succeed. Pepe was always conscious of what she wanted to do in life; at the same time she was haunted by the fact that she might make a mistake and thereby bring disgrace to her parents and family in the eyes of the socially highly structured Samoan society. To allow her to run her life the way she wanted without causing improper reflection on her parents and relatives, she decided that she was only to be known as Pepe, without a family name.

Pepe in Samoan is a general name for "butterfly"; and like a butterfly she was delicate in build, not more than 5 feet tall and weighed not more than 100 pounds at any one time in her life. Yet she was extremely alert in her nature, versatile and effervescent.

She was a lady of strong will and charisma. She relates with meticulous detail how after an hour of briefing by the health authorities for a new job as a Samoan District Nurse she went on strike and stayed home until the authorities found out what had happened. Given a chance to air her grievances, she pointed out that the conditions for carrying out her duties were ill-defined and it was irresponsible of the health officials to send nurses out into the villages without prior arrangements for proper escort and appropriate places to stay. The authorities rectified the situation, and Pepe's grievances being duly met, off she went to do her job as she was assigned.

During the early days of her work in the villages, elephantiasis, yaws and sore eyes were common diseases among the villagers. Her clinics started early in the morning and continued until all the patients were served. She bathed and rubbed with medicinal ointment vast numbers of village children. Pepe's determination to be the best at what she did and her deep sense of service to her people caused her to work long days without even thinking of taking a coffee break.

As is the case today, a nurse in those days was highly regarded in the villages. At night the taulele'a -- the untitled men of the village -- came with food to feast with the District Nurse in the religious minister's house where she always stayed. On days when the work was light she took advantage of opportunities to join the taulele'a on their fishing expeditions; she never hesitated when an opportunity presented itself to learn more about her traditional Samoan way of life. She received endless proposals for marriage, but viewed them then as an occupational hazard and a diversion in her normal routine.

Pepe worked long and hard, treating large numbers of children and adults in the villages. There were hazardous trips in outrigger canoes to get to some of the villages on the north shore, but she insisted on getting there to treat the children and the sick. "The work was difficult," she said, "walking alone between villages on hilly roads, and it was tiring; but I never thought of it in that way because to be able to provide nursing services to the people was paramount and exciting."

In 1919, Pepe was the first Samoan nurse to be sent on scholarship for training to the mainland United States, first in the Naval Hospital on Mare Island, California, and then at the Children's Hospital in San Francisco. Upon her return to American Samoa a year later, she had without doubt the most advanced training among her colleagues and she became an effective champion of the Samoan nurses' cause for fair treatment in health policies. In 1926, Pepe became the first Samoan to be Chief Nurse in American Samoa.

One of the early events that tested Pepe's adherence to the principle of fairness involved one of her relatives who was a nurse. The woman went to Hawaii and on her return demanded to be promoted above other student nurses. Although there was some merit in the demand, it was not sufficient to justify a promotion; Pepe ruled for her to stay in the same class as those who worked in Samoa.

Because of her dynamic leadership qualities, Pepe was sent by the American Samoa Government in 1928 as Samoa's delegate to the first conference of the Pan Pacific Women's Association held in Hawaii. She became one of the four original founders and charter members of the Pan Pacific Southeast Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA), the Pacific region's first independent international women's organization. It is noteworthy that the founding of the PPSEAWA, it is said, was instrumental in formally establishing organized women's activities in the Pacific Basin. It was, so far as can be determined, the first women's group anywhere to be founded upon transcultural premises (Paul F. Hooper). Pepe played a major role in the foundation and continued existence of this distinguished organization.

In the days when it was fashionable for the best of girls in Samoa to marry a potential minister of religion, Pepe sent back the engagement ring of her theologian suitor and calmly explained that she was not ready to get married. This unorthodox behavior inspired the love song mentioned earlier. Ten years later on January 11, 1936, Pepe was married to Max Haleck, a well-to-do businessman of German descent in Pago Pago. She became known from then on as Pepe Haleck.

Pepe's formal career as an American Samoa Government nurse ended with her marriage. Her interest in nursing work continued to haunt her, however, and in 1937 she founded the Nurse's Alumni Association and became its first president; also, health authorities still looked to her as having a strong influence on matters related to nurses, even though she was out of the hospital.

In 1957, when American Samoa nurses went on strike it was Pepe Haleck to whom the Governor turned for help. She went to the village where the nurses had gathered and brought them all back to work. She is a firm believer in presenting grievances to the proper authorities and she is a fighter to improve nurses' benefits and working conditions, but she would not approve of striking before a proper approach was made. This hardly seems the advice of a person who went on strike before she actually started to work; but considering her life of dedication to nursing services in all aspects, she is perhaps one of the very few persons in American Samoa, even today, to whom the nurses of American Samoa would listen.

Pepe organized and founded many women's organizations in American Samoa to enhance and improve services (health and other types) to the people of American Samoa, and she was widely and adoringly recognized for her devotion to minister to her people's needs.

At age 80 while still active in being a nurse to her bedridden husband, she was also still visiting the prisoners in their cells every week, saying prayers for them and on special occasions giving them gifts. Today at age 91 she has remained healthy and alert in the intimate warmth of her children's loving care and devotion.

"'If music be the food of Love, play on,' said Shakespeare, and the dedicated life of Pepe Haleck to the establishment and advancement of nursing services in American Samoa is indeed music and must play on" (Palauni Tuiasosopo).

ARIETA ENESI MULITAUAOPELE
CHAMPION OF PUBLIC HEALTH
NURSING SERVICES

"I always wanted to take care of people," says Mrs. Arieta Enesi Mulitauaopele, considered the champion of public health nursing services in American Samoa. The fifth in a family of eight and the youngest of five girls, Arieta was born on February 21, 1923, to Reverend and Mrs. Niko Enesi of the village of Utulei, American Samoa. At a very early age, she knew exactly what she wanted to be: a nurse. Her father was the first faife'au (pastor) in Utulei, and he and his bright and energetic young wife, Seine, set out to raise a family that the village eventually came to respect as models of intellectual and moral integrity.

Arieta's strict upbringing quickly taught her to address all issues honestly and with a forthrightness that would serve her well when, years later, she began the training that would in time make her Samoa's leading advocate, planner, and teacher of public health care programs and methods.

With the encouragement of her family, she began nurses' training at the American Samoa Hospital in 1939 upon completion of her public school education at Poyer Junior High. The training was a lot more demanding than she had anticipated. "It was rigorous and exacting," she now says. But she worked hard, and in 4 years she was a graduate nurse. She was made Nurse Supervisor of the hospital's maternity ward. She was also singled out by the Head of Nursing Services, Ms. Betty Bailey, to be sent off to the United States for training to become a full-fledged Registered Nurse.

However, that plan had to be delayed. A handsome young suitor -- the son of one of Samoa's traditional families and already holder of the family's ranking High Talking Chief title -- had fallen in love with the beautiful and gifted young nurse and had asked her parents, in proper Samoan fashion, for her hand. Unprompted, Arieta consented to her parents' wish to honor the young chief's intentions. In her words, "I had to put my desire for further training on hold and had to adjust to a new life as the chosen wife of an important chief." The High Talking Chief also happened to be the Chief of Police for the American Samoa Government. In December of 1945, in an elaborate wedding celebration, Arieta was married to High Talking Chief Tamotu Mulitauaopele.

Arieta continued her work at the American Samoa Hospital. Still, she was gripped by the nagging yearning to broaden her education and experience as a nurse. So, in 1946, she left for Honolulu to do just that. Her husband remained behind to attend to his traditional family and village responsibilities as a chief.

For the next 2 years, Arieta worked and trained, first at Queen's Hospital in Honolulu and then at Kapiolani Maternity Hospital, where she was subsequently awarded Hawaii's Certificate for General Nursing. In 1948, she returned to Samoa, at the urging of Samoa's Head of Nursing Services, to become a teacher of the young women entering the nursing profession.

At this time, too, her husband embarked on a political career as a senator in the Legislature of American Samoa (the Fono). Elected by his County Council of Chiefs, he has now held that post for 38 years and is respected as a senator of senior ranking.

Meanwhile, Arieta began her own climb to prominence. Her ability to communicate in both Samoan and English added immensely to her early success as an instructor. Her students idolized her and looked up to her as a model for their own growth and development in their profession. Arieta also worked closely with the Head of Nursing Services to improve the nurses' general image. She was able, for instance, to show how a practical, single-purpose uniform could create a change in morale and, as a consequence, bring about improvement in efficiency and, importantly, a heightening of public notice. For the first time, shoes became a part of the new nurse's uniform!

With her impressive drive, Arieta rekindled interest in the nursing profession among the young women of Samoa. Her enthusiasm and dedication were infectious. And for a long time after Arieta began teaching, nursing was clearly the favored profession of most of the young women of Samoa. "It is humanly impossible to feel fulfilled unless you make a commitment to something larger than yourself," she said, as she continued to minister to the sick, to train new nurses, to raise a family, and to attend to her duties as the wife of a chief.

As she assumed greater and more demanding responsibilities, she also moved up the ladder of her profession. In 1950, she was supervisor for all nurses, and in 1952 she became Assistant Chief Nurse in the Nursing Services Unit of the American Samoa Hospital.

The most demanding of her assignments -- and, according to her, the most challenging and the most rewarding -- began when she became the Chief Public Health Nurse in the Public Health Division of the American Samoa Health and Medical Department. She was the first Samoan to hold such a post. She began immediately to devise an ambitious plan. In those days, public health services were not available to the outer villages because of a shortage of public health personnel and the lack of transportation to the more remote villages. Arieta planned to change all that. She even included in her plans the Manu'a Islands, 65 miles of ocean away, and Swains Island, 240 miles away. She established in each village,

large and small, a Women's "Tumama" (Health) Organization, which she and her small cadre of trained public health nurses used as a center of contact for the immediate community. This effort was helped greatly by the fact that she was the wife of a high chief of Samoa, a status that immediately and automatically drew respect and attention from the Samoan community at large. Also contributing enormously to the success of the plan was Arieta's astonishing talent for recognizing and recruiting reliable and talented village women, whom she trained. And so, with a total of 960 women in the Tumama, an impressive public health program was launched. She personally visited each village initially and conducted intensive training of the Tumama women in giving immunization shots, keeping basic health records, and observing good habits of personal health and village cleanliness. Follow-up training was provided by the public health nurses she had trained. Still, she maintained a rigorous schedule of village visits for herself. For 15 years, she was the dominant figure in promoting preventive health practices and general home and community cleanliness and nutrition. She was instrumental in developing programs aimed at the problems of philariasis, scabies, malnutrition, and other communicable diseases. These early efforts eventually became standard, territory-wide programs. The entire Samoan community finally and for the first time became totally immunized against these diseases.

"The most important thing about my work," she said, "is that it will reach everybody and touch every child and adult who needs care." To achieve this goal, she had to endure great hardship, even great physical danger. She often spent nights on the road, leaving the care of her children and family to loyal and trusted family members. Once she was stuck on Swains Island for a month for want of transportation. And in her many visits to the villages of Manu'a Islands, she risked her life many times when her boat would capsize in the rough and unpredictable surf of those islands. But she never waivered in her commitment to her avowed goal.

As if this were not all-consuming enough, Arieta took advantage of every opportunity to broaden her knowledge of good health practice. She participated in training sessions sponsored by the South Pacific Commission, as well as in other short-term training opportunities variously sponsored. Her knowledge of current public health practices was further enriched by her close friendship and professional working relationship with a Medical Department Director whom she continues to hold in high regard. This was Dr. John Kennedy, who was contracted by the American Samoa Government as Health and Medical Director in the mid-sixties and who, totally committed to serving the people of Samoa, would often accompany Arieta on her visits to the Tumama villages. "He was, in a sense, a medical missionary," Arieta remembers. "I learned a lot from this dedicated man. He was always teaching us, the Samoan nurses and medical practitioners, the latest and most practical methods and thinking in health and medical practices. He was a caring and very personable man who had an air of -- well, not just authority, but of something like omniscience."

Somehow, without fail, Arieta has also found time to devote to her church and to be actively involved in the activities of non-profit organizations, some of which she helped to establish and served as president at one time or another. A great believer that women can provide many more different kinds of community service than they do now, she herself has been president of the Nurses' Alumni Association, the Pan Pacific Southeast Women's Association, the American Samoa Cancer Society, the Women's Health Organization, and the Church Women's Fellowship Council; she has been the chairperson for the Elder Deacon's Council of Women and a member of several other women's organizations, such as the Intercultural Women's Association and the Women's Hospital Auxiliary. She has been vice president and secretary of the local YWCA.

Add to all of these her duties as the wife of a ranking chief in her village and district, her duties as the mother of four boys and three girls, and one can see how, for Arieta, there were never enough hours in a day. But as if that were not enough to fill her days, she took a brief but satisfying fling in politics in the late fifties when she served in the local House of Representatives, taking leave from her public health post to represent her county. Very rarely in Samoa has a woman been so politically involved. Twenty-odd years later, however, in 1979, she decided to try politics again. She resigned after 30 years' service in the Health Department and ran as a candidate for lieutenant governor in American Samoa's first gubernatorial election. In spite of her unsuccessful bid, she will be remembered in Samoan history as the first Samoan woman to run for such high public office.

Following the disappointment of defeat, she became the pulenu'u (village mayor) in her home village of Iauli'i and was given a chief's title of moderate rank, Talking Chief Falelauli'i. Because of a progressively deteriorating eye condition, she retired from public office in 1981 and has since devoted all her time to her family, her church, and her community. She is currently the eastern district's president-at-large for the National Women's Council, and she continues to lead the Church Women's Fellowship Council of the American Samoa Christian Congregational Church.

As elder deacons in the church, she and her prestigious husband are both actively involved in church affairs, especially activities in support of church youth organizations. They are both also actively interested in the proper upkeep and maintenance of their church parishes throughout American Samoa.

"Mrs. Arieta Enesi Mulitauaopele," says one of her long-time associates, "has a maternal instinct for what is right, which not only makes her co-workers feel important and proud to be her associates but also makes her children and her family look up to her and think her achievements great and wonderful. She deserves it, for she is just that: great and wonderful!"

MARY J. PRITCHARD
ARTIST

"If I lose something of individuality, I gain more in something of brotherhood; and if I sometimes deny myself something I want, I delight in the feeling of doing something, of sharing something we can all understand and find joy in," confesses Samoa's foremost artist and siapo-maker of the 20th century, Mary J. Pritchard.

Mary Jewett Pritchard was born on September 17, 1905, to Felesita Fuga of a well-known family in the village of Pago Pago and her husband, Joseph Jewett of New York, who arrived in Samoa in the late 1800s and never left. Mary's father passed away when she was just 18 years of age and soon she was the only breadwinner for her widowed mother and entire family.

In 1925, she married Ron Pritchard of the village of Leone, and while her husband managed a store that belonged to his brother-in-law, B.F. Kneubuhl, Mary started a business of her own, shipping siapo, floor mats and hula skirts to dealers in Honolulu, where these objects were then very much in demand.

Siapo is a bark cloth made from the bast of the paper mulberry tree. A small piece of bast is beaten until it becomes larger. Then it is decorated by applying designs and colors. Every element in the making of this cloth comes from nature, even the dyes for the colors and the designs as well. Europeans, even as early as in the days of Captain Cook when he sailed the Pacific Ocean, have been intrigued by this bark cloth of Polynesia, since their cloth was primarily the product of woven fibers.

While the making of siapo was a normal part of everyday life in Samoa as Mary was growing up, it was not until she married that she became more interested in the art. Perhaps even her business of exporting siapo contributed to the kindling of her curiosity, and she took advantage of every opportunity she had to learn the intricate art of siapo-making from past masters, notably two women, Tui'uli Leoso and Kolone Faiivae Leoso of the village of Leone. She worked diligently and acquired the skills of the art with exceptional perception.

American Samoa's first elected Samoan Governor, Peter Tali Coleman, has this to say of the artist: "Mary's living experience and extensive expertise in siapo-making gained under personal tutelage of past masters of this native art are examples of how Samoans gain knowledge and build character. Her drive and dedication in revitalizing siapo-making among our Samoan young people is born of her fierce pride in her Samoan heritage."

While many Samoan women were siapo-makers, only Mary Pritchard and a handful of them continued after World War II to make some freehand pieces of siapo for personal reasons. The art began to fade away with the pressures and pace of post-war Westernization.

Concerned over how it would be perpetuated, Mary began her crusade to focus attention on the uniqueness of the art of Samoan siapo-making and the value of its tradition. What she considered the turning point of her pilgrimage came in 1971 when she was chosen for inclusion in the Public Broadcasting Services (PBS) television series "Artists in America." Her film was received with much enthusiasm, and from then on demands on her for personal appearances, demonstrations and teaching increased. Mary worked long and hard and her enthusiasm and dedication to her cause never once were in question, and in spite of the many man-made obstacles and stumbling blocks she encountered, she remained in good spirits, highly motivated, her focus unobstructed.

Mary Jewett Pritchard has, for most of her adult life, almost single-handedly perpetuated for Samoa the practice of making siapo, the bark cloth of Polynesia. For over 50 years she has labored with unfaltering dedication, making siapo and teaching the art of making it to youngsters and adults alike. Her timely commitment to the perpetuation of this unique traditional art form of Samoa has contributed immensely to keeping the practice alive today. It could have been lost as it has been in many Polynesian islands; today, only in Samoa, Tonga and Fiji is the art of making siapo pursued as a continuous tradition.

Mary Pritchard was retained by the Museum of American Samoa, the Jean P. Haydon Museum, to continue on a full-time basis all those activities that have now led to the complete revival and national consciousness of the value and uniqueness of this traditional art form of Samoa. Her name has become synonymous with Samoan siapo-making.

Today at age 80 she continues with vigor to highlight the art of siapo-making wherever she is. Mary belongs to and has been honored numerous times by a number of distinguished women's organizations, including the Pan Pacific Southeast Asia Women's Association (PPSEAWA). She has traveled widely in the Pacific, the Orient, and in North America, and everywhere she has been she is the symbol of an artist of a unique type, a category unto herself and a living tradition of Polynesia who "has shown that in an otherwise ordered and (highly) structured society siapo (making) not only was a necessary part of traditional life, but a major creative and artistic outlet for Samoan women" (Adrienne L. Kaeppler).

This intricate and fascinating traditional art form of Samoa, the making of siapo that so delights her students and friends and appeals strongly to others of all ages and nationalities, is laid out in detail in the book Siapo: Bark Cloth Art of Samoa, authored by the artist, copyrighted 1984, American Samoa Council on Culture, Arts and Humanities.

SALAMASINA
QUEEN OF SAMOA

Samoan history and tradition record the life of this honorable and illustrious lady, the most famous person in the early history of Samoa. She was Queen (Tupu) not just in name but as a real ruler in her Pacific island country.

While the Spaniards were crossing the Pacific in the 16th century searching for gold and new lands, Samoa was the scene of many interesting events. Foremost among them was the reign of Samoa's first Queen and absolute ruler.

Salamasina, "perpetual full moon" as she was described at birth because of the glow of her skin when rubbed with curcuma, was the offspring of Samoa's and Tonga's royal families. Combined in her investiture as Queen of Samoa were the two highest titles of the male line of royal descent in Samoa and the two highest of the female line. She became the only ruler of Samoa who held all four titles at the same time. The titles have since been invested in individual families connected to her line.

History records with astounding accuracy the reign of Salamasina as Queen, which lasted over 50 years, covering the greater part of the 16th century. It is said that even as a child she behaved and gave the impression that she meant to be Queen, and that her subjects felt that she was perfect.

She was groomed well for her role as ruler of Samoa by her foster mother and aunt who was herself of Samoan royal descent and also, according to legend, was a favorite of the all powerful war goddess Nafanua, renowned throughout Samoa. The principles of charity and justice were instilled in Salamasina, and it is said that during her rule she insisted on observing the dictates of virtue and propriety. Her personal dignity, her skill and tact in dealing with the chiefs, her relationship to all the great families of Samoa, her impartiality in meting out justice, and her natural beauty and charm, all combined to endow her with an influence and power that none dared challenge. She came to epitomize the supreme reverence and the highest of esteem, rare in royalty in the Pacific in those days. "An injustice may be quickly committed, but the consequences may be far reaching; we should never act heedlessly," she observed.

During her reign, Samoa was one of the most prosperous countries in the Pacific, and the whole country enjoyed peace and harmony. It was a land where the soil was extremely fertile and the sea provided amply for the people. "Peace," she said, "brings prosperity, contentment, and friendship, while war fosters dissatisfaction, poverty and hate." She believed so strongly in peace that she did all in her power to banish war from her country, and she succeeded in doing so. The long years of peace, order and friendliness had by degrees even softened the people's manners and even though there were feuds between families (as there still are today), they were infrequent. Often her appearance on the scene of trouble sufficed to set things right.

Salamasina's decisions in the affairs of state were hailed with respect and obedience and even the chiefs who claimed so-called heavenly descent accorded the Queen honor they would have given with great reluctance to a despotic ruler. She preserved her claim to being the people's Queen.

Many things changed for the better due to her wise and energetic administration. Idols and human sacrifices were abolished and wars for supremacy were a thing of the past. The union of Upolu and Savaii, which are the largest islands, was accomplished, giving Samoa a firm standing and guaranteeing the Queen's safety. The clans of Samoa were at last united under her rule.

In her determination to elevate the social standing of Samoan women, the Queen taught them self-respect, good manners, how to treat their husbands and bring up their children. She formed the Aualuma (association of unmarried daughters of the chiefs and orators of an important village) led by the Taupou (the village virgin), and these associations acquired such importance in the affairs of the villages that the position of womanhood in Samoa was greatly enhanced.

Salamasina encouraged the women to make siapo, the bark cloth of Samoa, and to weave the fine mats, 'ie toga, which played and continue to play an important part in Samoan life.

One of her most earnest endeavors was to put an end to an old practice which she considered to be a curse of the past, where the orators (tulafale) would interfere with the married life of the great chiefs. Because a chief's marriage with a girl of extensive family connections was a rich source of fine mats -- 'ie toga -- for the orators, they did not rest until the chief agreed to take another wife and then another. Untold misery was put upon the poor, discarded women, only to satisfy the greed of the orators for wealth in fine mats. Salamasina used all her power and influence to ameliorate women's lot by giving more permanency to the married state. Needless to say, the Samoan women applauded her. The orators, on the other hand, resented her interference, but they did not dare oppose the all powerful Queen.

An event that filled her with much joy was the marriage of her daughter to a descendant of one of the highest and most prestigious families of Samoa, a union brought about by mutual love and esteem, not by the schemes of the orators.

The Queen also instructed the villages to get organized and saw to the maintenance of their institutions. Communities that lagged in prestige tried to strengthen their positions through marriage or the bestowal of special privileges. Friendliness and good fellowship reigned everywhere and history claims that the Samoan people enjoyed an idyllic existence and that life was simply one long holiday.

In her old age, Salamasina looked with satisfaction on a country which, though not spared all the bitterness of life, had indeed enjoyed many blessings. She was adored by all and her monumental grave, which is still being taken care of by the families in the villages where she spent her last living days, is testament to her memory, which has survived the passage of over 400 years. There is not an orator in Samoa who does not know the history of Salamasina, the first Queen of Samoa.

SA'EU L. SCANLAN
COLLEGE PRESIDENT

"Have no fear because you'll be working for a ('gutsy') woman president. . . ," said a college administrator to a potential college teacher. He was referring, of course, to Dr. Sa'euteuga Le'au Scanlan, the first Samoan woman to hold the position of President of the American Samoa Community College (ASCC), the first Samoan to rise to that level in higher education in the Pacific territories.

Born on March 21, 1937, to Saipele S. Le'au and his devoted, gentle wife, Suluama Lea'ai, both of the village of Fagatogo, American Samoa, Sa'eu had an exciting and eventful childhood, the fourth in a family of 12 children.

After earning a Bachelor's degree from San Francisco State College, Sa'eu returned to American Samoa to teach. In 1961, she married Morris Scanlan of the village of Pago Pago. He is a prominent businessman in the community, and they have two children -- a boy in college and a girl still in her elementary school years. In her determination to do the best for the young people of her country, she managed to continue her education and earned a Master's degree from the University of Hawaii and a Ph.D. from Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

In 1970, Dr. Scanlan helped launch the American Samoa Community College, which had its meager beginnings in old Navy worn-out living quarters and broken-down Marine barracks buildings. She became the vice president of the college in July of 1978, and in January of 1979, 6 months later, Dr. Sa'euteuga Le'au Scanlan became the third president of the American Samoa Community College.

Dr. Scanlan approached her new challenge with the organized energy of a professional. With clear vision and integrity she proceeded to steer the development of the still infant learning institute, the only institute of higher learning in the territory, vital to the territory's social, economic, and political development. Her appointment to the college presidency was hailed by a number of her colleagues as an answer to the college's need for firm and honest leadership.

Because education was a high priority in American Samoa, it was inevitable that this developing educational institute would come under the constant scrutiny of its community, the political leaders in particular. With unrestrained stamina to carry on, Sa'eu Scanlan persevered and continued to build the American Samoa Community College to respectable status, now one of the finest of its type in the Pacific Basin. A visiting professor from a large mainland university reportedly had thought of the American Samoa Community College, prior to his arrival on the scene, as nothing but "back-woods." It was not a surprise to find him quickly do a turn-around in his thoughts as he confessed, "What I was not prepared for (coming here to teach in the ASCC) was the high level of your community college." He added, "The great job you are doing surprised me completely."

The ASCC, with its now spacious and beautiful lush-green campus located on the western side of the main island (Tutuila), has become the pride of its clientele as it has continued to grow steadily under the competent leadership of its "gutsy" woman president, Dr. Sa'eu Scanlan. Several new buildings were constructed to accommodate the expanded curriculum and course offerings and an increasing student enrollment.

The college faculty, selected carefully by Scanlan to ensure that their aims were parallel to the college's aims as she sees them, also grew, in size as well as in advanced professional preparation and experience. The faculty has grown from less than 20 in 1979 to approximately 70 in 1984. Class offerings have been carefully planned and expanded to include courses that lead to the Associate of Arts degree, the Associate of Science degree, and credits in a variety of areas that earn Certificates of Proficiency after a year of special training. Working diligently to help qualify the American Samoa Community College for Land Grant funds, Dr. Scanlan succeeded in 1982 to acquire Land Grant status, thus enabling the college to support offerings in agriculture and home economics. Already in the college catalog were course offerings in journalism, computer training, nursing and a highly popular music program. Dr. Scanlan also introduced a course offering in career counseling.

By nature, Sa'eu Scanlan is modest and gentle like her mother. She is, however, a determined individual with a strong sense of her own self-worth. As one of the college administrators describes her, "She comes through in a crisis. She studies the situation with infinite care, looking at all angles. Then she makes up her mind and she does not back down." Her strength lies partly in the fact that while she asserts her authority she shows respect for her colleagues and co-workers.

"Scanlan has the ability to bring out the best in both students and faculty," says one of her associates at the college. She tells her faculty and staff, "Each student (at the college) is an individual entity, a being with his (her) own wants, feelings, ambitions, desires. We must help all of them. Direct them. Show them. Lead them." She continues:

> Samoan students have great potential. They must realize it by being serious about their (college) education, applying

> themselves to the utmost. . . . We must instill a strong feeling for personal advancement in every student. Every student must have drive, a desire to learn. That is our aim. That is the aim of the American Samoa Community College.

Once she has clarified her aim and instilled into her faculty and staff her dreams of making the college superior, Sa'eu Scanlan delegates authority with sensitivity, allows her "leaders to lead," thus giving herself more freedom to plan, think, and be creative. Her door has always been open, however, to student and faculty alike, and she always has been ready to counsel and to help with problems and/or difficulties that arise.

During her tenure as president, the American Samoa Community College became fully accredited by the Western Accrediting Association of Schools and Colleges.

Sa'eu Scanlan is active in other affairs of government both on the local and international scenes, a pillar of strength in her church affairs and an active participant in community affairs and in the distinguished women's associations of which she is a member. She is currently president of the newly formed American Samoa National Women's Association.

AIONO DR. FANAAFI LE TAGALOA
AUTHORITY ON SAMOAN
LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

"Success on any level demands commitment and dedication," is a statement characteristic of the lady whom all of Samoa must proudly boast as the champion of the Samoan Language Program and Policy enacted into statute in the early 1960s by the Western Samoa Parliamentary Assembly. Convinced of the vital importance and need to maintain and perpetuate the indigenous culture of Samoa, Aiono Dr. Fanaafi Le Tagaloa formulated and implemented a complete and comprehensive bilingual-bicultural program of instruction for school children during her tenure as Director of Education for the Government of Western Samoa. It was especially critical that this be accomplished and made the law of the land as Western Samoa emerged out of colonial experience into independence in the early 1960s. Implementation and expansion of the program has continued since that time throughout the entire public school system and parochial schools of Western Samoa.

Fanaafi, as she is affectionately referred to and called by her close associates and friends, was born in Western Samoa on June 25, 1932, and is the product of an impressive array of schooling and training opportunities, which began with her own island country's Malifa Primary School in Apia, Western Samoa. She then journeyed to New Zealand to attend intermediate and grammar schools there. In 1954, she received her Teacher "C" Certificate from Ardmore Teachers' College, Ardmore, New Zealand. She returned home briefly to teach at Malifa Primary and Leifiifi Intermediate Schools. However, a burning desire to further her intellectual training and development found her once again back in New Zealand, where she completed a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1957, and subsequently an M.A. degree at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.

Perhaps the greatest, most challenging and fulfilling opportunity in her educational development was her acceptance into the University of London in Great Britain for her doctoral studies. She was the first Pacific Islander to have been awarded the prestigious and professional "MacKintosh Travelling Scholarship" offered annually to New Zealand scholars on the basis of outstanding academic achievement at the graduate level. This unique opportunity to study in London, the first for any

student and scholar from Samoa, absorbed all her energy and interest, and after 2 years of diligent studies she became the proud recipient in 1960 of the Doctor of Philosophy Degree, Teachers "A" Certificate from the University of London, London, Great Britain. Aiono Dr. Fanaafi Le Tagaloa made a place for women in the history books of the Pacific.

On her way home to be of service to her people, she stopped off in New Zealand and taught education philosophy and theory courses at Victoria University in Wellington for 4 years. She was Principal of the Western Samoa Teachers' College in 1965, and after a brief term as Deputy Director of Education she was promoted and appointed the Director of Education for the Western Samoa Government. She held the post of Directorship with deep commitment and dedication from December, 1968, until March, 1975. The Congregational Christian Church in Samoa employed her services as its Director of Education for its school system from 1976 to 1981. She became Vice Chancellor of the University of Samoa from 1982 until 1985, she herself being a dominant figure in the establishment and development of this institution.

Aiono Dr. Fanaafi Le Tagaloa's contribution to the development of her people is extensive and indeed laudatory. She has earned nothing short of the greatest admiration, respect, and appreciation of her country. She was clearly the pillar of strength in educational growth and development in her island nation as it developed for over three decades, a young and independent island country in the vast Pacific.

She is without a doubt one of the most intellectually impressive women of the Pacific Basin, doggedly determined yet understanding and respectful of others' views. Her published Master's thesis: The Pattern of Education and the Factors Influencing That Development in the New Zealand Dependencies in the Pacific, and her doctoral dissertation, Bilingualism and Its Socio-Economic and Philosophical Implications in a Society Forced to Be Bilingual, have been widely read, especially by leaders in the linguistics and cultural maintenance scenarios of the Pacific. Among her other published writings are her papers on "The Status and Roles of Females in Traditional and Modern Samoa" (UNESCO 1986), "The Samoan Lady in Society and as a Healer," "The Economic Roles of Females in Samoan Society," "The Social Structure of the Samoan Village," and "Curriculum Plan for the University of South Pacific," (USP 1968).

Aiono Dr. Fanaafi Le Tagaloa is a shining example of a woman who, sufficiently and equally challenged, rose to prominence in her chosen field, even without sacrificing the joys of marriage, home and children. She raised four beautiful children, the oldest of whom, a son, is a medical doctor -- a graduate of Otago University Medical School in New Zealand. The second oldest, a daughter, is a third year medical student, also at Otago University in New Zealand.

In her active life as a public servant where she ably demonstrated that she can be a leader and a follower as well, she grew to be politically dynamic. She was recently elected a member of Parliament of the Government of Western Samoa where she is enjoying the role of a

politician and continues to champion the cause of the maintenance and perpetuation of Samoan cultural and language institutions. As an authority on Samoan language and culture, she is co-founder of a newly formed Society on Cultural Institutions--a non-political, non- sectarian, and non-governmental forum in which ways for development, maintenance, and preservation of cultural and language activities of the Samoan people are openly explored, discussed, and sought after.

Fanaafi is married to the Honorable Le Tagaloa Pita, who is himself a member of Parliament and Minister for Economic Affairs, Trade, Commerce, Industries, Tourism, Statistics, Post Office, Telecommunications and Broadcasting.

Aiono Dr. Fanaafi Le Tagaloa is living proof that it is indeed no longer a myth for a woman to combine the demands of challenging work and family life.

REPUBLIC OF BELAU (PALAU)

ROMANA F. ANASTACIO
EDUCATOR

Born in Ngerchelong, Palau, on June 14, 1942, Romana Anastacio was one of 11 children of Anastacio Ngiraiuelenguul and Ukong Klewei. She attended and completed her high school education at the Academy of Our Lady of Guam in 1964. For the next 5 years she taught grades 4-6 in Ngchesar Elementary School, Palau.

In 1969, Ms. Anastacio began what would become a major career interest for her. She took the position of Assistant District English Supervisor for the Palau District Department of Education. In this position she was responsible for supervising and conducting in-service training for East Coast Babeldaob, Palau English teachers. Romana was also active in summer Teachers of English as a Second Language (TESL) training programs in Palau, first as a trainee herself in 1968, then as a trainer in 1969, becoming director of the programs in 1970.

In 1971, Romana became the District English Language Supervisor, responsible for coordinating and administering the District English Program. She held this position for 4 years. Interested in upgrading her training, she participated in English-as-a-Second-Language training at the East-West Center in Honolulu in 1970-71 and took part in bilingual training in Guam in the summers of 1973 and 1974.

During this time, Ms. Anastacio pursued her college education. In January, 1975, she participated in the University of Hawaii (UH) Bilingual Project for Micronesia where she was the first trainee to take charge of her program by taking additional courses to complete and fulfill the UH requirements. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in June, 1977. In conjunction with the UH Bilingual Program, Ms. Anastacio translated into Palauan and published the widely used children's book Charlotte's Web. From 1977 to 1979, she continued to put her education to good use, working as a reading specialist for public elementary schools in Palau. Committed to having an impact on her people's education, during this time Ms. Anastacio was also a member of the committee that developed the Micronesian Achievement Test Series. In the fall of 1978, she also took a training course on developing English writing curriculum in Suva, Fiji.

The need for compiling and printing songbooks has long existed and has been talked about in some of the highest circles of Palauan culture, but it was not until Ms. Anastacio spear-headed the Palauan songbook project that this dream was realized. Because of Ms. Anastacio's enthusiasm and organizational abilities, she tapped many different funding resources to support the printing of the Palauan songs (composed by Ymesei Ezekiel). This was done through PALM Project at the University of Hawaii at Manoa. Intent on furthering her knowledge of the educational issues she was dealing with on a daily basis in her native Palau, Ms. Anastacio applied for and won a fellowship in 1979 to attend graduate school at California State University at Sacramento, where she received her Master of Arts degree in education in 1980. While she was studying there she was a bilingual education intern coordinator; she assisted with training activities and helped plan and conduct the 1980 California Association of Bilingual Education Conference.

To improve her leadership abilities, Romana has participated in numerous communication and management courses (several by Dale Carnegie). From 1980 to 1983, she was the Director of Language Programs and Higher Education for Palau. In this position she coordinated and administered the English and Palauan Language programs, being responsible for the coordination of University courses for all teachers, supervisors and interested individuals. In 1983, Mrs. Anastacio became the Director of English Language Programs for the public elementary schools while continuing to be the coordinator of San Jose State University higher education programs, posts she still holds today. She is also a teaching instructor for San Jose State University summer courses given in Palau. In her curriculum development and Palauan orthography classes, Ms. Anastacio stresses the importance of her beliefs that people living within the context of oral culture tradition cannot be taught with concepts based on reading and writing. The indigenous educator stresses the role of music as a learning tool for societies lacking a long literature heritage.

Ms. Anastacio was fortunate to be this year's recipient of the Sidney-Australia Scholarship to attend a special training course on Distance Education spanning a 10-week period starting in September, 1986. The training addressed the problems faced by students who are remote from their parent institution and who are forced to study by correspondence or through the mass media.

One of Ms. Anastacio's mottos is "If one does not look toward the inevitable changes of his or her nation, when those changes do arrive they will make the nation's people seem foolish."

From this biographical sketch it should be clear that Romana Anastacio has been actively involved in the provision of adequate language instruction for her fellow citizens throughout her career. She has not shied away from positions of leadership. In 1983, she was President Elect of the Pacific Island Bilingual Asociation. She has not limited her involvement to strictly educational institutions, however. Nominated by President Remeliik and confirmed by the Senate of the National

Congress, she is a member of the five-member Palau National Communication Corporation, a quasi-governmental body that sets rules, policies and directions for telephone, satellite communication and radio broadcasting services. Currently she is a board member and secretary of the Board of Directors of Palau's largest business enterprise (the Western Caroline Trading Company), President of the Orrekin '83-Women Organization, and an active member of the Catholic Radio Programmers.

KATHARINE KESOLEI
ADMINISTRATOR AND ANTHROPOLOGIST

Born on April 30, 1943, Katharine Kesolei has spent most of her life studying and working to promote the cultural and economic advancement of the people of her native Palau. Before she was even 20 years old she was a member of the Palau Cultural and Preservation Commission -- a membership she was to maintain for two decades, becoming Chairperson of the Commission before she eventually left it in 1981.

To prepare herself for this life-long interest, Katharine focused her studies on anthropology. She received several honors in support of these studies: From 1964 to 1968, she was the recipient of a Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Scholarship and in 1972-1973 she received an East-West Center Grant. In 1973, she achieved her goal of a Bachelor of Arts degree in anthropology from the University of Hawaii.

From 1973 to 1976, Ms. Kesolei did free lance research in Palauan anthropology. Her efforts resulted in the publication of a three-volume work, A History of Palau, published by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) in 1976. That same year the TTPI also published two volumes of Palauan legends she compiled entitled Cheldecheduch er Belau.

From 1977 to 1984, Katharine Kesolei dedicated her energies to community development on Palau, holding the position of Executive Director of the Palau Community Action Agency. During this time she was also active in cultural preservation and political activities. In 1979, she was the Chairperson of the Palau Language Policy Commission. In 1979 and 1980, she worked as a board member in the Association of Social Anthropology in Oceania. And, in 1982, she was a member of the Palau Political Status Commission. Once again her efforts were recognized and rewarded -- in 1980 she received the Fumie T. Gray Award.

Ms. Kesolei continues to be actively involved in shaping the future of Palau. At present she is Principal at Mindszenty High School, Republic of Palau, and she serves the interests of her community by being a member of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and of the Peace Corps Advisory Board.

The words of this dedicated anthropologist and administrator speak to the challenges facing Palauan (and indeed all Pacific) women today:

> The tangerekoi is a portion of the rafters of a bai (Club or Community hall) that serves as a shelf (rekoi). There is an idiom in Palau, Ngkora tangerekoi, which refers to the multiple functions of the tangerekoi (serving as rafters or as shelves), as resembling the work of a woman's world. Today this analogy is more apt than ever, as the responsiblity of women in Palauan society is broadened to encompass both the preservation of traditional values and the careful assimilation of Westernized concepts. It is an awesome responsibility . . . .
>
> Palau's future faces many threats -- the possibility of nuclear contamination, pollution, economic upheaval, increased crime, erosion of traditional values -- it is vital that the mothers of Palau take steps to insure the quality of life for their children. More and more women are going outside of Palau to further their education. But mere exposure to the Western world is not enough. Women in Palau must be of a mind so that they can be selective, encouraging only those concepts which fit well into the fabric of Palauan society and rejecting the colors which clash.

LILLIAN NAKAMURA
AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Lillian Nakamura is representative of the new emerging island woman who manages a marriage, a young family and a career as the Republic of Palau's leading spokesperson for the elderly.

Lillian was born on September 16, 1951, in Koror, the capital of Palau. Her mother, Katey Gibbons Ngiraked, is one of Palau's "grandes dames," in terms of both family and career. She is related to the highest ranking chief of Palau, Ibedul Yutaka Gibbons. Katey was also one of Palau's first nurses and is the leader of the senior branch of Mai-Brel, the Koror women's organization. Lillian's stepfather is the legendary Micronesian leader, Governor Roman Tmetuchl, one of the most outstanding men in the history of Palauan politics and business.

Mrs. Nakamura is married to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Palau, Mamoru Nakamura, which requires that she entertain visiting dignitaries from around the world. The Nakamuras have two sons and twin daughters.

After graduating from the Palau Mission Academy in 1971, Mrs. Nakamura studied at Southwestern Union College in Texas. She received her Bachelor of Science degree from Union College in Nebraska, majoring in home economics with an Associate of Arts in secretarial science.

Upon graduation, Mrs. Nakamura accepted a position as the assistant nutritionist with the Office on Aging of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Government on Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. In that capacity, Mrs. Nakamura worked to develop the nutrition program for the elderly in the state of Pohnpei. After marriage, Mrs. Nakamura returned to the Republic of Palau and was hired as the director of the Senior Citizen Employment Program and served in that capacity until 1985 when she was appointed to her current position as Executive Director of the Area Agency on Aging for the Republic.

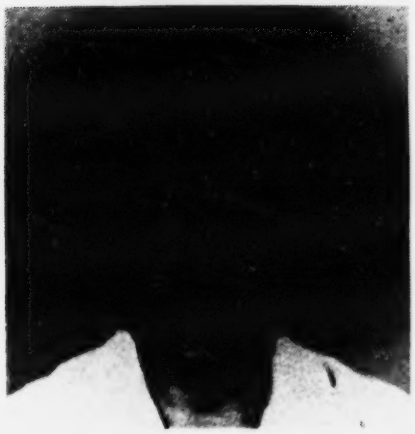
Lillian Nakamura's work on behalf of the elderly has increased the visibility of the elderly in Palau. Her efforts have led to the

organization of "old age" fairs and increased responsibility for serving meals, providing health care and transportation to elderly Palauans. With Mrs. Nakamura's direction and working with her advisory council, the National Government set aside the day of May 5th as a national holiday to honor the contributions to Palau of its elderly citizens. This special day to honor older people is the first such holiday of any nation.

Mrs. Nakamura is involved with the Palauan National Museum and Cultural Affairs and supports the efforts of older people to use their traditional skills as teachers, historians, and performers to pass on the cultural traditions of Palauan society to younger generations.

Mrs. Nakamura is a member of the American Society on Aging and the National Association of Area Agencies on Aging and serves on the board of directors of the Pacific Islands Council on Aging. Mrs. Nakamura also finds time to be actively involved in the youth branch of Mai-Brel in Koror and is a founding member of a new organization of young professional women in Palau.

In the fall of 1986, Mrs. Nakamura was selected by the Minister of Social Services of the Republic to represent the Republic at the International Training Institute in Australia, a 3-month program designed for the active female community organizer. Mrs. Nakamura is the type of woman who will continue to play a vital role for women in the Republic of Palau and the Western Pacific for years to come.



ULAI T. OTOBED
PHYSICIAN

Ulai Otobed was born on December 31, 1941, to Taurengel Otobed and Berenges Oiterong in Aimeliik, Palau, the second eldest of six children. She attended Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) in Truk, one of the few high schools at that time in the Trust Territory, and graduated in 1959.

In 1960, she began preliminary courses which would prepare her for 5 years of medical education at Fiji School of Medicine in Suva, Fiji, where she graduated in 1965, winning the prize for Highest Aggregated marks and Gold Medal in Surgery. While in Fiji, she played table tennis. In 1963, she was a member of the Fiji Table Tennis Team that won the Gold Medal in that event in the first South Pacific Games that were held in Suva, Fiji. In 1964, she was Fiji National Table Tennis champion in Women's Singles, in Women's Doubles with a student from Western Samoa, and in Mixed Doubles with a male student from Cook Island.

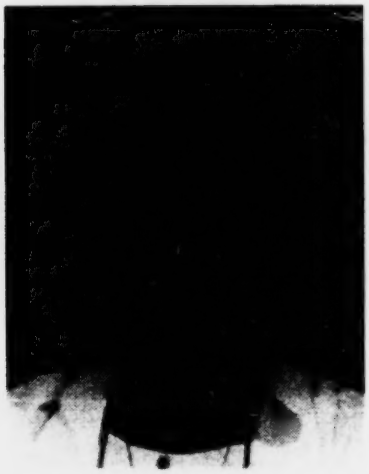
From 1966 to 1968, she did a 2-year internship at McDonald Memorial Hospital. After passing the Trust Territory Medical Board Examinations, she left for New Zealand and worked as house surgeon at the National Women's Hospital. In 1969, she passed the Auckland Hospital Board exam and received her diploma in obstetrics. She returned to Koror, Palau, and worked for 15 months before she went back to New Zealand for graduate school.

From 1970 to 1973, she attended the Post-graduate School of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Auckland University, and worked at the National Women's Hospital, first as house surgeon and then as registrar, receiving her diploma in obstetrics and gynecology. She returned home to Palau where she worked as Specialist I in McDonald Memorial Hospital.

In search of a different kind of experience she left again and went to study at Mysore Medical College, University of Mysore in India from 1974 to 1976 (a condensed course). She graduated with a Bachelor of medicine and surgery. In 1977, she took and passed a United States examination for foreign medical graduates (ECFMG).

Since 1978 she has been a staff physician in Obstetrics, Gynecology and Family Planning at McDonald Memorial Hospital in Koror, Palau. She has one daughter.

Dr. Otobed is a member of the Micronesian Medical Association and Associate member of the Pan Pacific Surgical Association, with its main office in Honolulu, Hawaii. She has attended medical meetings on the U. S. mainland, in Hawaii, Fiji, the Philippines, Guam and other parts of the Trust Territory now known as the Federated States of Micronesia. She is also a member of the Palau National Scholarship Board. Dr. Otobed was the first native woman doctor from the Trust Territory. Her goal is to provide adequate obstetrical and gynecological care for Palauan women, aiming at promoting good health, hope and human dignity through good maternal and child care and through family planning.



SANDRA SUMANG PIERANTOZZI
SENATE CHIEF OF STAFF AND BUSINESSWOMAN

Sandra Sumang Pierantozzi was born on August 9, 1953, to Mitsko and Sumang Demei of Koror, Republic of Palau. She attended Koror Seventh-day Adventist Elementary School and graduated valedictorian and president of her senior class of 1972 from Palau Mission Academy. Upon graduation from high school, she received a Congress of Micronesia scholarship to study secretarial science at Union College in Lincoln, Nebraska, for 2 years. She made the Dean's Honor Roll in those 2 years and received her A.S. degree with commendation in 1974.

Returning home to Palau, Sandra got married and became a Business Education Instructor at the Micronesian Occupational College (MOC). While at the College, she served as Departmental Chairperson for Business Education and Chairperson for the Curriculum Committee. In 1976, she received a federal grant to attend the University of Hawaii to further her college education, and just a year and a half later she received her Bachelor of Education degree and provisional teaching certification from the State of Hawaii for secondary education. She then returned to MOC, where she continued to teach until early 1979.

When the Palau Constitutional Convention convened in January of 1979, Sandra was recruited to work as the Journal Clerk of the Convention, a job where she excelled with her combined talents in shorthand and instant translation of proceedings in the vernacular to English for the Convention record. When the Convention adjourned 55 days later, the Sixth Palau Legislature retained her as Journal Clerk for the Legislature, a position she held until the end of the Sixth Palau Legislature's term.

In 1980, Sandra went to work for a private company, Koror Wholesalers, as Office Manager. During that year, she also worked as a newscaster for WALU TV station, involved in newswriting and live television broadcasting.

When the First Palau National Congress (Olbiil Era Kelulau) was elected into office in 1981, Sandra was again recruited to work as the Journal Clerk of the Senate. In this position, she held the responsibility of attending sessions and turning proceedings into written records for legislative history.

In 1983, President Haruo I. Remeliik appointed Mrs. Sandra Pierantozzi to the Palau National Civil Service Board. The Senate confirmed her appointment, and since then Sandra has played a major role in putting together the Rules and Regulations of the Public Service System which was published in 1984. In 1985, she was reappointed to the same position and was again confirmed by the Senate. As a member of the Board, she plays a major role in promulgating policies, rules and regulations governing government employees, hearing employee grievances, and making decisions affecting the welfare of civil service employees of the national government.

Sandra continued to hold the position of Journal Clerk until February of 1986 when she was promoted to the position of Chief of Staff for the Senate, a position of even greater responsibility. In her position with the Palau National Congress, Sandra has been actively involved in many other areas. On numerous occasions, she has staffed Palau delegations to Washington, D.C., for United States congressional budget hearings, to New York for the United Nations Trusteeship Council meetings, to assemblies of the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures (APIL) and the Asian-Pacific Parliamentarians' Union (APPU). She currently holds the title of Secretariat for the Palau delegation to the APIL, and special assistant to the Vice President of this prestigious regional association of legislative leaders.

On the side, Sandra is an astute businesswoman, maintaining her own private business in real estate, office space and apartment rentals. She also holds some interests in a number of business enterprises both within and outside of Palau. She remains active in social and community activities, sponsoring local softball and basketball teams, as well as being personally involved in these sports. In her spare time, she teaches courses at the Micronesian Occupational College under the Center for Continuing Education. She is also one of the most widely traveled women in Micronesia, having traveled around the world, to Europe several times, to the Orient, to the United States, to the South Pacific, and throughout Micronesia as well.

Sandra considers her most significant contribution to society as having been partly responsible for developing a more positive attitude on the part of employers towards the secretarial profession and the need to have better trained secretaries.

GRACE Y. SAM
COMMUNITY ORGANIZER,
LEGISLATOR AND TRIAL ASSISTANT

Born on November 2, 1949, to Barbara Tellames and Yano Andres, Grace Y. Sam was raised in a Protestant family with seven brothers and a sister. She has first-hand experience with the local German-oriented Protestant work ethic and an affinity for liberal thinking. Her secondary and post-secondary education was closely monitored under the strict guidance and discipline of the Protestant Church in Palau and in the Philippines. She knows what self-control means to a liberal minded person in religious environments. Grace left the Philippines only days before the repressive martial law was actually declared and returned to Palau to resume her teaching at Bethania Girls High School where she had graduated and taught for one year.

Grace Y. Sam went to obtain legal training in the District Attorney's Office in Palau and Saipan, and later, in Honolulu, Hawaii, with the University of Hawaii. Grace knows what challenges "social mobility" has in store for a young woman in a society that is traditionally and politically male dominated. Her first foray into the public service political arena came in 1978 when she became Assistant District Prosecutor with the District Attorney's Office, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Then came the political changes that led to the birth of the Republic of Palau, beginning with the establishment of the National Constitution and the first Constitutional government in January of 1981. Grace was one of the staff translators of the Palau Constitutional Convention of which the late President Haruo I. Remeliik was president. With the national models well in place, various state constitutions and state governments were promulgated and instituted.

The chains of traditions, motherhood and complacency did not keep Grace Y. Sam from participating in and contributing constructively to the new developments and meeting the many challenges in the process. In 1983, she was elected to the Koror State Constitutional Convention as a Delegate. Within the same year, after the Constitution was adopted, she was elected to the Koror State Legislature in a state-wide election in the most densely populated and commercially developed state in Palau.

Grace Y. Sam has been a main force and an example of how today's women can contribute to progress and development at the state and national levels. In 1984, Ms. Sam was appointed by the late President Remeliik to be a member of the first National Reapportionment Commission. It was this vital Commission that reapportioned Palau into six election districts and reduced the Senate membership of the national Congress by four seats.

Grace is a civic-minded person by virtue of her upbringing in a clan that, for ages, has had an upper hand in civic and traditional affairs in Koror State jurisdiction. As a direct result she has been active in organizing and promoting community activities involving women and youth of her state.

She is also a liberal-minded person in her own right, out of personal conviction and a deep commitment to help bring about necessary changes in Palau's social development. She does her part well as a model of the roles women must play in the processes of social change and development. As a member of the State Legislature, she and her colleagues face the difficult challenge of dealing with a state government that, to a large extent, is bent on the supreme rule of traditions and traditional rulers.

At the time of this writing, she feels that her best and most meaningful accomplishment is her role as legislator in a proposed amendment to a provision in the Koror State Constitution. The proposed amendment is to have the Head of Koror State Government elected by the people rather than maintaining the undemocratic traditional (Blai Era Klobak) status quo.

Grace Y. Sam is now Assistant Clerk of Courts for the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas of the Republic of Palau and enjoys her job.

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

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KOSRAE STATE

ROSE MACKWELUNG
EDUCATOR AND ECONOMIC
AND POLITICAL ADVISOR

Rose Mackwelung is known not only to Kosraean women, but to Ponapeans and Marshallese as well. To the Kosraeans, she is looked upon as a mother, a teacher trainer, the founder of formal education and the organizer of women's handicraft clubs. Her active participation in women's roles has been recognized, and in an article of the Trust Territory Micronesian Reporter she has been cited as "the first Micronesian woman to take on a public career in addition to the traditional role of homemaker."

Mrs. Mackwelung is Gilbertese, but was adopted by American missionaries and was educated in the United States. She spent 10 years in the USA.

Her involvement in education began in 1932 when she was asked to return to teach in the Mwot Protestant Mission School. She taught there for 8 years, and taught 3 years in the Japanese School. After the war, she established a teacher training program and had schools at the different municipalities for grades 1-3 only, and a centralized school in Lelu for grades 4-6. Then in 1947 she became the Superintendent of Schools for Kosrae, and later in 1952, the Adult Education Supervisor.

Her goal has always been to advance the educational, social and economic life of island women. For this reason, she worked hard for 15 years throughout Kosrae and Ponape, organizing women's clubs until 1955 when the Ponape Women's Association was formed. In that same year, she became the delegate to the Pan Pacific and Southeast Asian Women's Conference in the Philippines. In 1957, she became the Economic and Political Advisor to the Ponape District Administrator.

Rose Mackwelung's achievement and superior public service were responsible for her traveling to Japan in 1958 for the Pan Pacific and Southeast Asian Women's Conference and then to Western Samoa in 1961 for the Women's Interest Seminar. Also, in 1964, she was granted a United Nations Fellowship in Community Development, and she traveled to the Philippines, India and Ceylon. She was the first woman to receive such a fellowship.

ADELYN NODA
EDUCATOR AND
YOUNG DEACONESS

Adelyn Noda was born on October 5, 1950, in Malem, but was raised in Utwe. She is the daughter of the Reverend Benjamin Benjamin of Utwe Village. Some of her childhood days were spent in the Marshalls and Ponape because of her father's work. She received her elementary education in Utwe Elementary School and then was selected to attend Bethania High School in Belau from 1965-69. From 1970 to 1972, she attended the Community College of Micronesia and graduated in August, 1972.

Mrs. Noda's teaching career began in September, 1972, when she was posted back to serve the people of her village at Utwe Elementary School. Although she was married to Henry Noda, a mechanic and a repair shop business owner of Lelu Village, she continued to teach and help her village people until 1974 when she was transferred to teach English at Kosrae High School. Since then she has been teaching at the High School and from 1978 to 1985 she was the Head Teacher of the English Department. However, due to a major operation she had at the end of the year, she has been transferred to Lelu Elementary School to avoid the rides on the bumpy roads everyday.

In the community, she is a highly respected woman and parents often refer to her as a great model for their daughters to follow. She is a "beautiful woman" in all aspects of life.

Mrs. Noda is not only dedicated to her profession but to all other tasks assigned to her by the community and the church. For many years, she was the Vice Chairperson of the Kosrae Children's Sunday School Committee and composed many religious songs for both children and adults. Today she has organized a small choir of eight members and has composed birthday songs and other songs for the broadcast station.

Her full commitment to serve her people has been well recognized. In 1982, she was chosen "Kosrae Teacher of the Year" candidate and was recommended to the Trust Territory Teacher of the Year Committee. In January, 1983, Mrs. Noda was ordained a deaconess and was highly

commended by church leaders, for never had Kosrae ordained a deaconess so young. In 1981, she was nominated to the Kosrae Scholarship Board and has been the only woman on the Board for 5 consecutive years.

In her own words, Mrs. Noda's goal is, "...to share my testimonies to lead children to develop spiritually. Spiritual growth is very important at this time of rapid changes in Kosrae. There are times I felt burned out, but my heart never wants to leave the teaching profession."

ELNORA J. SIBA
EDUCATOR, HOUSEMOTHER
AND COOK

Elnora J. Siba was born January 3, 1935, to Jacob Taulung and Kenye of Tafunsak, Kosrae. She attended school up to fifth grade, when the effects of World War II were felt on the island and schools had to be closed. After that she never returned to school.

At the age of 23, she got married to Justus Siba, a graduate of Mwot Mission School and the only son of Aktako Siba of Lelu Village. In 1958, a few months after their marriage, her husband was asked by Dr. Paul McNutt (the Director of Education for Ponape District) to join the staff of the Kosrae Intermediate School at Yekula. Mr. Siba became the cook of the school and Elnora was the housemother on a voluntary basis for 5 consecutive years.

In 1965, Elnora was hired to be the housemother of tne new Kosrae High School. She maintained the position until August, 1972, when she resigned. For those many years living on the school campus, she was not only a mother to the students, but also raised her own family of seven children -- five girls and two boys.

In 1980, she was rehired by the Education Department as a cook for severely handicapped children. In 1985, she became the custodian for the Department. Her dedicated efforts were reflected in beautiful flower gardens and the clean and well maintained offices and grounds of the Department of Education. Her good working relations with department staff and her true commitment to her job were recognized in March, 1986, when the State Incentive Award Committee and the Governor's office awarded her a certificate for her outstanding performance.

According to Mrs. Siba, she enjoys doing what she can to help develop and promote Kosrae. Her desire to help others makes her feel more like a mother than an employee in the Department and whether she's a custodian or a housemother or a cook, she still feels the same. She went on to add that like a real mother, she has shed tears when she said goodbye to students on graduation days, and there is always joy and a feeling of achievement when she sees the same students come back a few years later and help contribute to society.

POHNPEI STATE

KIMIKO ELANZO
EDUCATOR

Born December 17, 1941, to Pitirik and Rosella Anson, Kimiko A. Elanzo was raised in a small village in Kitti, Pohnpei State. She is now married to Ywao Elanzo. They have four children and three grandchildren. She developed her interest in education at an early age. In fact, her practical education started at home. Being the eldest of ten children, she had to learn how to take care of her brother and sisters and how to do the house chores. She performed all these duties without difficulty as well as a mother could. Her keen interest in education was developed mainly because of her parents' foresightedness and firm belief in a good education for their children.

Kimiko's formal education began when she attended Rohn Kitti Elementary School. At that time, it was considered improper for a woman to seek educational opportunities beyond elementary school. A woman's place, it was believed, was at home. In spite of this social barrier, with determination she was able to complete her elementary years successfully and was among six chosen to go on to Intermediate School.

Although her parents were criticized for sending her out of town to school, Kimiko was already dreaming of furthering her education as far as she could. Fortunately, she was again selected as one of 12 students to attend Pacific Islands Central School, the only public high school in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI), after graduation from Intermediate School. The enrollment at that time was very competitive and limited. Each selected student represented a population of 1,000 people. Her class was the first to graduate from Pacific Islands Central School at the new site in Pohnpei in 1960.

College was a struggle for Kimiko because she had to leave her child behind with her parents. Finally after 2 years at the University of Hawaii, 1 year at the University of Guam and several summers at off-campus extensions, she received her B.A. degree in elementary education with a minor in social studies.

In addition to being a teacher, a mother and a wife, Kimiko Elanzo has served as: Treasurer, Kitti Municipality Government; Member, Board of

Directors, Community Action Agency, Pohnpei; Peace Corps Informant/Trainer; Girl Scout Leader; Chairperson, Finance and Treasury, Rohn Kitti Youth Organization; and Secretary, Kitti Women's Group and Church Group Activity.

In spite of these other responsibilities, Mrs. Elanzo manages to carry on her teaching career with ease and without interruption. Due to her unique love for teaching and her interest in child development, she was selected as the Teacher of the Year in the late sixties for the entire Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Although 18 years of teaching is quite a long period, she still loves to teach and would never give up teaching. The profound satisfaction she gets from seeing the success of each child rewards her more than anything else she could ever think of. She strongly believes that the success of each child, however, does not just come about by itself. Teachers must love each child and provide for his or her needs accordingly, and they must look at a child as she or he is and try their best to develop his or her maximum potential.

In admiration of Mrs. Elanzo's dedicated efforts as a classroom teacher, her sincere personality and her genuine friendliness to others, one of her teacher colleagues comments, "Kimiko is one unique teacher who demonstrates complete confidence in her work. We teachers never hesitate for a moment to seek advice from her, whether it be professional or personal advice." The Director of Education adds, "I agree with the statement completely -- Mrs. Elanzo is definitely a winner."

MARIHNE HENRY
EDUCATOR

The first born of the nine children of Batsipa and Ehpel Joel, Marihne Henry was born on January 15, 1945, on a relatively small island atoll called Mokil. She grew up with her brothers and sisters in an island setting during the early part of the American Administration of the Eastern Caroline Islands when the educational system was not fully developed. Marihne attended Mokil Elementary School. At the time, the school's curricula covered very limited grade levels, emphasizing only three major subject courses which included basic reading, writing, and arithmetic. Teachers did not need special credentials as long as they could read and write basic English.

Mrs. Henry recalls being in an elementary classroom system of three levels which then grew and expanded to cover higher grade levels. During that time, an intermediate school (equivalent to junior high) came into being at the district center of Pohnpei, located in Kolonia, covering seventh, eighth and ninth grades. Admission was limited to students with high academic records. Marihne was among the few top students selected to enroll in the Intermediate School. She graduated in 1963 and was fortunate to further her education at the exclusive Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) on Pohnpei which at the time was the only recognized public high school in the Trust Territory. Again, enrollment was based on passing grades. In 1967, she graduated from PICS with honors, but perhaps the greatest honor she experienced during that period was joining in holy matrimony with her favorite high school teacher, Mr. Bethwell Henry.

Her husband, the Honorable Bethwell Henry, is now the prominent and well known Speaker of the unicameral Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia. The Henrys have seven children (four daughters and three sons) and two grandsons. They now reside in Kolonia, Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).

Upon completion of high school 19 years ago, Mrs. Henry accepted her first job as a clerk typist at the office of the Director of Education. She recalls earning a modest income of $35.00 per pay period (bi-weekly) -- the established minimum wage at the time. Within a year, she

was hired as a first grade classroom teacher for Ohmine Elementary School, also located in Kolonia. To date, she faithfully remains a first grade teacher at the same school, the largest elementary school on Pohnpei, with an enrollment of approximately 800 students.

While serving as an active first grade teacher, she also managed to complete courses at the Ponape Teacher Education Center (PONTEC) and Community College of Micronesia (CCM). In fact, she is nearing completion of credits for her Bachelor's degree.

Mrs. Henry has participated in a number of specialized training opportunities in her field of elementary teaching curricula and has received numerous awards recognizing her outstanding teaching accomplishments in arithmetic, social studies, science and language arts. She is now recognized as a master teacher among her colleagues. Because she is a favorite of many parents and students, enrollment requests usually exceed her classroom capacity. In 1981, Mrs. Henry was chosen "Teacher of the Year" for Pohnpei State.

When asked what she feels her greatest contribution to education has been, Marihne Henry responds that being able to help many hundreds of lost children discover hidden potentials in their lives through educational learning skills gives her the greatest joy. She describes how it is almost a miracle to witness a small child grow from day one in school to graduation -- having no sense of coordination or socialization at first and suddenly being able to utter mature conversation and impressive speeches, compose surprisingly interesting stories, and draw pictures artistically. "It is indeed a rewarding feeling to know that I can actually contribute to the progress of a child," she adds.

Noting her achievements as a teacher, her principal comments, "She is definitely an outstanding teacher doing an excellent job at Ohmine -- I'm sure the feeling is shared by the faculty, parents and students." The Director of Education notes, "Mrs. Henry stands out from other teachers in that she has devoted herself totally to her teaching career; she's sincere, hard working and dedicated to the growth of her students. In fact, she demonstrates such interest without any expectation for rewards or recognition."

Mrs. Henry is actively involved in many civic activities and holds executive positions in several. A few of the activities with which she is affiliated include: Kolonia Christian Endeavor, President; Kolonia Gospel Choir, Secretary; Board of Directors for the Community Action Agency; Girl Scout Advisor; and a women's group to initiate activities for fund-raising to establish a public library in Kolonia. She was a chosen chaperon for students in the Japan-Micronesia Students Exchange Program to travel to Japan. In fact, Mrs. Henry has traveled extensively, by far to more places than most Micronesian women. In most of these travels, she accompanied her prominent husband as a Micronesian delegation member. With her husband, she visited Nauru; South Korea; Australia; Honiara; Apia, Western Samoa; Manila, the Philippines; Taiwan; Raratonga, Cook Islands; Suva, Fiji; and all the major centers in the Trust Territory.

She has been privileged to meet with First Ladies of the Independent Countries of the South Pacific Area. She especially values program opportunities which introduce cultures of the lost country to these ladies. "These travels have widened my perspective of the world around me and especially its people," Mrs. Henry notes. "I have the opportunity to see first-hand the fortunate and the unfortunate parts of these countries and have learned to appreciate the difference," she adds.

Today Mrs. Henry combines the busy life of a loyal first grade teacher for 19 consecutive years, an active community and church leader, a mother of seven children and a grandmother of two boys, and a dignified wife of the third highest official in the Federated States of Micronesia National Government.

"I enjoy doing what I'm doing to help others, so long as my little first graders are not neglected," she says. "I wish to see more women in Pohnpei taking active roles in the development of our young people." She further remarks that over the years, many changes have taken place and will continue to occur. Mrs. Henry concludes, "I strongly believe that we, women, should take the lead in bringing about these changes for the good of our society."

ENERIKA PETERSON
BANK OF HAWAII MANAGER

Enerika Peterson, the top female woman employee at the Bank of Hawaii on Pohnpei, was born in a remote village, Sokehs Island, in Pohnpei State on May 11, 1941. Thus, in her early years, she experienced the Japanese occupation during World War II. Both Enerika's mother and father were of Ngatikese and Japanese extraction.

Enerika's mother died when she was only 1 year old. Her father contracted Parkinson's disease in 1947 and very quickly was disabled by the severity of it. She was actually raised by two sisters of her father and other extended family members. Her only blood brother died in 1971 at the age of 32, and her father passed away while living with Enerika and her family in Saipan in 1978. The two aunties are also now deceased.

Our Lady of Mercy Catholic School in Pohnpei was the beginning of Enerika's formal elementary education. In 1967, she was selected by the Pohnpei Government to attend a business course at the East-West Center in Honolulu, Hawaii. Following completion of the program, she returned to her island to continue working, and in 1970 she married Loren Peterson, who was the Pohnpei District Director of Peace Corps. In addition to four children in the family at that time, three more children were born in 1971, 1972 and 1975. Their ages range from 24 to 10.

These seven beautiful children are Enerika's real pride and joy. Her oldest daughter works for a travel agency in Pohnpei, is married and has two sons. Her next two oldest children are students at the University of Guam and Chico State College in California. Another daughter works in the family's insurance agency in Pohnpei with Mr. Peterson. A 14-year-old son is in his freshman year at Xavier High School in Truk State, and the other two children attend the Seventh Day Adventist School in Pohnpei.

Enerika accepted her first job as a cashier at the Ponape Hospital in 1959. Two years later she became the Treasurer to Kolonia Town, office of the Mayor. She quickly became so well known for her dedication to job duties that shortly thereafter she was hired to work for the Land Claim Management office until the Bank of Hawaii requested her for hire in 1964.

Enerika joined the Bank of Hawaii, Pohnpei Bank, in 1964. At the time Bank of Hawaii was at the beginning stage of its establishment with only two employees. Enerika therefore took upon herself the roles of teller, bookkeeper, collection clerk and more. She later relocated and worked at the Bank of Hawaii Branch in Saipan as an Operation Officer and has participated in several training programs in Guam and Honolulu. For the past 6 years she has served as the Assistant Manager at the Pohnpei Branch. Today, 20 years later, the Bank of Hawaii employs 21 people.

"Enerika has been a valued and dedicated employee of Bank of Hawaii for 20 years and has risen in our ranks to the position of Assistant Cashier of Bank of Hawaii," comments the bank manager. Since September, 1980, she holds the additional position of Assistant Branch Manager of the Pohnpei Branch. While this alone should be sufficient to keep her busy, she still finds time to serve Pohnpei by participating in other important activities as well.

Many community functions and activities have benefited from Enerika's lively contributions throughout the years, but the following are highlights of her current involvement: (1) Enerika was nominated by the Governor, Pohnpei State, and approved by the Pohnpei State Legislature to serve as a member of the State Board of Education in 1983; to date she is still on the Board. (2) She has also been a member of the Pohnpei Agriculture and Trade School (PATS) Board of Trustees since 1985. Enerika is the first woman from Pohnpei to serve on the Board of this 20-year-old private high school founded by Fr. Hugh Costigan, S.J. (3) Enerika was elected to be the representative of the English-speaking community to the Church Council of the Catholic Church located in Kolonia, the capital of Pohnpei State.

Enerika has traveled extensively in the U.S. during numerous vacations with her family in the past 16 years as well as visiting Manila, Hong Kong and Taiwan briefly in 1977. She has enjoyed all the places visited. Most recently she has been making trips to the island of Kosrae State to oversee the new Bank of Hawaii operations there.

In her demanding role as matriarch of the family over the years, Enerika has always worked diligently to promote traditional customs, while at the same time meeting all of the job performance standards enabling her to be named a corporate officer of the Bank of Hawaii. In October, 1983, she reached that milestone in her banking career.

Because her family and work responsibilities consume so much of her time, Enerika Peterson has not been involved much in the political arena. She believes in promoting the development of the private sector as a key to permanent economic development for her island. And all those who know Enerika understand that her determination to be an honest, productive, and helpful citizen in all of her life's activities will continue to allow this vivacious lady to be an outstanding example for other women in her part of the world as rapid development approaches her emerging nation of the Federated States of Micronesia.

KESIA R. PRETRICK
HEALTH SERVICES NURSE SUPERVISOR

Kesia Pretrick was born on November 1, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Wolphagen on the remote island of Ngatick, located approximately 150 miles south of Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. Kesia is the second youngest of four brothers and three sisters. Most of her childhood she spent growing up in Ngatik -- an island atoll of about 2.6 square miles with a total population of approximately 400 people. Kesia attended a Japanese Elementary School up to 3rd grade, at the time the highest grade level in the elementary school system under Japanese administration. Her third grade education, however, was interrupted by World War II, which spread throughout the Pacific. It was only after the war that she was able to further her training through some information classes conducted by local Ngatikese who were able to speak and write English. At about that time, the U.S. Navy took over the administration of the Western Pacific Islands from the Japanese as mandated by the League of Nations.

In 1948, an unexpected change came about in Kesia's life when a U.S. Navy ship arrived at the Ngatikese shore with a military physician whose role was to establish at least a temporary dispensary or hospital and to recruit personnel on Ponape. At the time, there was a great demand for health workers. Candidates were carefully screened and as a result, Kesia and her sister were chosen as the only eligible candidates. It is essential to note that family ties on a small island such as Ngatik were very, very strong. To separate children from their parents was very difficult. This strong cultural practice caused problems for Kesia when she was to leave Ngatik to be employed by the U.S. Navy as a health worker elsewhere. Fortunately, after considerable persuasion, her parents granted her permission to go to Ponape. She undertook her first journey as a health worker. However, her low educational background made her quite reluctant to speak English. Aside from local dialects, the Japanese language was the only language spoken by local inhabitants as a second language, since the islands were under Japanese control for about 30 years prior to World War II. English was not introduced until much later.

Kesia began her employment as a part-time nurse, part-time student. However, she was required to prepare herself further by continuing her education in nursing in Guam. Once again she was confronted by cultural practices based on strong family ties. This time her family denied her permission to travel. Frustrated, she gave up the hope of obtaining a higher education degree. She decided to create her nursing career through local job training and experience. After gaining more experience as a practical nurse trainee, Kesia was given full status as a practical nurse. By this time, she had become more competent, taking x-rays and doing various tasks in the operating room. She accepted day and night shifts in her duty assignments and took great pride in helping patients recover. Because she had lost hope of furthering her formal education, Kesia devoted herself to improving her nursing skills through work experience only. Further inservice training provided her with an increased sense of security and devotion.

Through her own efforts to improve her work skills, Kesia has gained great confidence in her career and has earned the respect of her nursing colleagues, supervisors, and the people she serves. She was certified as a midwife and was among the Ponapean nurses entrusted to the delivery care of new born babies. She was promoted to the equivalent of Trust Territory graduating nurse. Kesia was the Ponape Chief District nurse from 1978 to 1980, and was in charge of the cervical cancer detection program where more than 8000 women were examined. After the completion of the cervical cancer detection program, she returned to the position of shift nurse supervisor. In the capacity of supervisor, she continues to perform other medical tasks, including an average of two to four newborn deliveries per night, dispensing medications, being in charge of narcotic drugs and emergency nursing duties.

In spite of many hardships and restrictions, Kesia can proudly demonstrate that in the area of nursing, many good deeds can be accomplished with little education, with determination, courage and motivation to serve the people. This is not to say that better education is not necessary. Kesia strongly encourages young and old women alike to seek opportunities for higher education in order to serve her people better and with less hardship.

Kesia is happily married to Dr. Eluel Pretrick, Director of Health and Social Services in the Federated States of Micronesia National Government, former Director of Pohnpei State Health Services. With the busy schedule that Kesia has, she has managed to raise eight children and six grandchildren with great pleasure. She even makes spare time for gardening, traditional farming and raising pigs. In addition, Kesia is actively involved in various women's activities, such as women's groups, parent teacher associations, and more. In 1964, she was able to represent the Pohnpei Women's group in the Pacific Asian Women's Federation Conference in Guam. Kesia remains a dedicated nurse supervisor in Pohnpei Hospital, Department of Health Services and now has served Pohnpei health care for approximately 40 consecutive years.

As Kesia states, "It makes me feel satisfied and proud to look back at hard long years behind, knowing that I have served my people with love in my heart with the little education given me; the rewarding feeling of accomplishment inside to see thousands of pregnant women whom I have served in delivering their newborn babies; and to witness first-hand these infants grow and mature successfully to take roles in the government. In my opinion, nothing has surpassed this wonderful feeling of achievement."

NANCY SALOMON
HEAD START DIRECTOR

Born November 27, 1949, to Reverend Gideon Neth of Mokil Island Atoll and his wife Patsihpa Neth of Madolenihmw, Pohnpei State, Nancy is the second oldest among her six brothers and six sisters.

Nancy completed her elementary education in 1965 and attended Ponape Island Central School, the only high school on the island. She graduated in 1969 and went further in her goal to continue her education, attending the Community College of Micronesia (CCM) in the field of elementary education and graduating in 1974. She had also attended several training courses in Guam -- Personnel Management, Program Planning and Proposal Writing, and Training of Trainers; in Palau -- Evaluation, Assessing and Refunding, and Situational Management; in Miami -- Management and Planning, and Handicapped Course; in Texas -- Master Executive Training; in San Francisco -- Management and Planning; in Pohnpei -- Handicapped Course, Effective Speaking and Human Relations. All of these were 1- to 3-week courses.

Nancy started her working career as a clerk typist for 6 months and then accepted a more challenging job as an elementary classroom teacher in Kolonia where she taught for 9 years. She then took another job as a Head Start Education Coordinator at Pohnpei Community Action Agency (PCAA). Three months later she was promoted to the position of a Head Start Director in 1980 and still holds the position to this day.

Mrs. Salomon is an energetic and hard working woman who enjoys the challenges of her career. In describing the importance of the Head Start Program, she points out various ways to help the people in the communities to learn to help themselves and their families. The philosophy of the program is that a child can benefit most from a comprehensive interdisciplinary program that fosters development and remedies problems through a broad range of services. The family is perceived as the participant in the program. The overall goal of Head Start is to bring about a greater degree of social competence, which is defined as the child's everyday effectiveness in dealing with both present environment and later responsibilities in school and life. Mrs. Salomon is concerned about improvement of the child's health and

physical abilities and encouragement of self confidence, spontaneity, curiosity, and self-discipline.

Mrs. Salomon says, "Head Start's philosophy, goals and objectives have given us more and more time to be with the people, assess their needs and plans, and find ways to help them." She continues, "As the program director, I will make sure that the program's goals and objectives are met. Working with the children and the parents at the community grass-roots level has encouraged me and the program staff to do more because we found out that people in the community are responding positively to the services, training and guidance given to them by the program management which they otherwise would not have received."

In spite of the busy schedule that she faces every day, Mrs. Salomon manages to make time to fulfill her home responsibilities as well as be an active leader within her own community.

EMIKO SANTOS
EDUCATOR

Emiko Santos, a native of the beautiful island of Pohnpei, was born on October 27, 1944, to Anna and Henry Santos. Like most Pohnpeian children, she was raised by her grandmother Fredrica Santos with whom she spent most of her childhood years. During her childhood, she participated in various church programs and activities. On some occasions, she represented her church group by being chosen as the spokesperson of her Sunday school classes. Like any normal frightened child, Emiko experienced stage fright, but as time passed, everything became natural to her.

Miss Santos attended Rohn Kitti Elementary School. However, after her grandmother passed away, she moved to stay with her mother in Kolonia, the district center, where she finally completed her elementary education. Since a limited number of students usually continue their education to Intermediate level, the enrollment was very competitive. Emiko was among the few top students selected to enter Intermediate School. Upon completion of Intermediate School in Kolonia, she was the only girl among the graduating class to go on to the only recognized high school (Pacific Islands Central School) that year. To be accepted to school during those years was very difficult due to lack of English comprehension. Through her own efforts, she completed her high school in 1967.

Being fascinated by her grandmother who had been a school teacher, Emiko decided to become a teacher herself. At first it was tough to be a teacher; she experienced many trials and errors along the way. Fortunately, after Ponape Teachers Training School (PONTEC), she improved immensely and was motivated in her teaching profession. Upon completion of her training, according to Miss Santos, she felt a lot more confident to discuss with parents the importance of educating their children. She also had a better perspective on her students, which enabled her to set her goals and prepare her lessons effectively.

Emiko Santos is one of a select few dedicated educators. Through her honest and sincere services, she was chosen the "Teacher of the Year" in 1975. In addition to the quality services she offered to young children

as a classroom teacher, she also participated in various other activities, including being a Peace Corps language informant; a Head Start Teacher Trainer (summer 1971); a Girl Scout leader; a member of Ponape District Manpower Advisory Council; and a member of the Pioneer Club.

Emiko visited Saipan in 1975 and stayed on to teach at one of the schools for 2 years. When she returned to Pohnpei she decided to further her education even more by attending the Community College of Micronesia (CCM), where she earned her A.S. degree in 1980.

In 1982, she became a substitute for the position of postal clerk. In 1983, she represented the Federated States of Micronesia in the International Grant tour to the mainland. Miss Santos notes, "This tour was one of the most valuable ones for me. I had the opportunity to observe some of their school systems and made comparisons to our own. I could see the need for improvement in the development of our school system."

Up to the present time, Miss Santos is still an active teacher at Kolonia Elementary School. She loves teaching children because she believes that in order to train our youngsters, we have to be honest and diligent in our work as teachers. Emiko is not only actively involved with the school system but equally active in community affairs as well.

Recognizing Miss Santos' noticeable accomplishments and effectiveness in the classroom, a co-worker comments, "Emiko is by far the most clever and personable teacher I have seen. Her interesting method of teaching seems to capture the interest of her students naturally without any problem. She is totally confident in her work, she takes pride and interest in interactions with individual students. She has been a favorite teacher to most students and parents. Emiko, although she has many accomplishments, is quite modest, yet, it only takes minutes to know she is a real winner in whatever she does."

SENELLIE P. SINGEO
COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SeNellie Singeo was born on August 10, 1948, in Kolonia and was raised by her parents, Carles and Renslina Phillip in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. She is the third child and the only girl among her four brothers. She is married to Dr. Singeru Singeo, the Executive Director of the College of Micronesia, and they have three children.

SeNellie attended elementary and secondary school in Pohnpei. She was the valedictorian both when she graduated from elementary and from junior high school. She started her high school education in Pohnpei and completed it in the United States at Northwood High School in Silver Spring, Maryland. She received her A.A. in theology from the Northwest Christian College in Eugene, Oregon, and a B.A. degree in elementary education from the University of Guam.

She taught at Saint Francis Elementary School in Yona, Guam, from 1974 to 1976, and at Pacific Islands Central School in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia, from 1976 to 1977. She left teaching to become a community organizer of the Pohnpei Community Action Agency for a year. Part of her time was spent working as a librarian in the Congress of Micronesia Library in Pohnpei, Federated States of Micronesia. From 1979 to 1983 she was a congressional staff person in the United States Congress, House of Representatives, on the Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks. Since 1983, she has been the Executive Director for Pohnpei Community Action Agency.

As the Executive Director, SeNellie Singeo is currently the highest ranking executive woman in Pohnpei and the first native Pohnpeian to hold such a position. She also organized a very active and the only nonreligious affiliated women's organization, comprised of very distinguished, knowledgeable and significantly important women from around the island.

The following are some of the activities with which Mrs. Singeo has been affiliated: Pohnpei Women's Program, Coordinator (1976-1977); Trust Territory Health Coordinating Council, member (1976-1979); Micronesian

Women's Organization, State Representative and Secretary (1977-1979); Board of Directors, Community Action Agency, member (1978-1979); Pohnpei Price Control Commission, Secretary (1978-1979); Environmental Protection Board, Secretary (1983-present); Task Force -- Peace Corps Evaluation Committee, member (1984-present); Pohnpei Women's Organization, Coordinator (1984-present); Executive Committee, Business Fair, Secretary (1985-present); and Ladies' Club (Pohnpei State's executive ladies' support club), President.

Mrs. Singeo has traveled widely. She has been to every state on the U. S. mainland, except Georgia, Louisiana and Florida, and has visited Canada as well. In 1981, she traveled with the U. S. Congressional delegation to the South Pacific, visiting all the major centers of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, American Samoa (Pago Pago), Western Samoa (Apia), New Guinea, and Suva, Fiji. In her travels she has represented women's interests. In 1976, she represented Pohnpei women at the "International Women's Year" conference in Houston, Texas. In 1984, she represented the Federated States of Micronesia women at the "Women's Leadership Conference" in Tonga. From the foregoing, it is clear that SeNellie Singeo has contributed much to the development of Pohnpei State and the role of women in that process.

SUHLE THOMAS WALTER
STATE HOUSING AUTHORITY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Located a few miles south of Pohnpei State is a relatively remote village called Nanmand, Kitti, where Suhle Thomas Walter was born on May 27, 1948, to Elwihse and Heinrick Tomas -- a devoted housewife and a native farmer. Being the fifth in the family of 16 brothers and sisters (seven boys, nine girls), Suhle led an interesting life. At age one, she was adopted by her father's uncle (Mr. and Mrs. Etson Santos) and became the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Santos. Adoption in local custom was quite flexible at the time among families and relatives and no legal documents were required. Suhle was the only adopted child among the 16 brothers and sisters. Her family size rates among the biggest on the island.

At an early age, Suhle was full of ambition to attend primary school even though she was under age. "I recall when I was about 6 years old I used to visit the elementary school attended by my older brother and cousins almost every day and how anxious I wanted to enroll in school. So much that my folks decided to enroll me in the same class with my older brother and cousins -- and how thrilled I was to become a little student," she says. Head Start at the time had not yet come into existence.

With such determination, Suhle graduated from that elementary school as a valedictorian in 1960. With laughter Mrs. Walter says, "I will never forget the day. I could not pronounce the word 'superintendent' the day of my graduation." Although Suhle was an outstanding student, being under age prevented her from entering junior high school, which, of course, brought great disappointment to her. For that reason she was then retained another year.

One year later, in 1961, she was selected as one of the top three students to enter eighth grade -- the first year grade eight was added to the school system. In 1963, she entered the exclusive Pacific Islands Central School (PICS), the only recognized high school in the Trust Territory at the time. She graduated in 1967 with honors with a general academic major. She continued to dream of furthering her education, though in the field of nursing. However, as she attended a college of

Guam Summer Extension Program in 1967, she unexpectedly fell in love with John Walter of Sokehs and decided to settle down. That incident suddenly changed all plans to further her education. "To get married or to get educated -- it was quite a tough decision," she admits. But she made a vow to herself that if she ever had children, they would be encouraged to get a college education.

Her career began in 1967 following her marriage. Along with her husband, she accepted a job at the Department of Education as a classroom teacher at Iohl Elementary School in Sokehs. She taught science to grades four and eight and English to grades one and four.

One year later, in 1968, she was hired by the State Personnel Office as a clerk typist for a short term and got promoted to Personnel Clerk. While being employed at the State Personnel Office, she concurrently enrolled herself in a correspondence course in accounting initiated from North American School of Accounting and as a result received a certificate of award. By then Mrs. Walter had developed an interest in accounting. In 1972, she accepted a job as an Account Clerk with the State Treasury and worked her way up to Accountant II in a short time. In 1980, she took a training course from a private firm to manage an insurance company and became more versed in the accounting system. When Federated Shipping Company was informed of her qualifications on the subject, they hired her as a Fiscal Officer. State Finance consequently made her another offer in 1981 as an Accountant, which she accepted. Her responsibilities were more demanding in that she was responsible for ensuring proper control of all federal grants allotted to the Pohnpei State Government.

In 1983, after 3 consecutive years of services to State Finance, Mrs. Walter resigned to take the position of Fiscal Officer with the Pohnpei State Housing Authority under the direct supervision of Mr. Johnny David, now the State Lieutenant Governor. When Mr. David officially became the second top ranking official in the executive branch, Mrs. Walter was designated Acting Executive Director for State Housing Authority. The Board of Directors recently voted to approve Mrs. Walter's position now as permanent Executive Director for the office, the first woman to ever hold that executive position in the State.

As a devoted wife, mother and a career woman, Mrs. Walter still managed to raise six lovely children and find time to entertain in family and community activities. She, in fact, is a member of the Board of Directors of Mesenieng Credit Union (MCU) as well as a member of the Credit Committee of MCU. She also serves as the only woman executive in the Sokehs Municipal Council, a journal clerk for Sokehs Constitutional Convention, and an active member of the ladies' club.

As a result of her firm determination and dedicated efforts and with the approval of her Board of Directors, State Housing Authority, which she heads, has increased the maximum housing loan amount from $1,000 to $10,000. At this rate, decent homes will be built, more recipients will be served and greater progress will be made.

When asked what her feelings are about her new career position, she replied, "I give credit first to the Lord, my family, my teachers and supervisors, and of course my fellow workers for the support and encouragement, but above all, I thank my parents and my husband who have guided me closely over these long hard years, for I alone could not possibly bring about progress and changes in my line of work and in general development." She strongly believes that throughout the careers of our lives, we should never forget to place a high priority on our God-given responsibility which is the greatest and most challenging job a woman can ever experience and enjoy: being a housewife.

MARIA YAMADA
EDUCATOR

Born on November 27, 1945, to Mrs. Lucas Mallarne, Maria Yamada has four sisters and two brothers. She ranks the youngest in the family. A tragic incident occurred in her family when her father became paralyzed when she was only 3 years old, leaving her mother to accept the dual duty of being a mother and a father to her children. The children had to learn to cope with certain hardships growing up. As Mrs. Yamada comments, "Life for us was not as comfortable as most children experienced. I recall wanting to have a lot of things I couldn't have and eventually learned to accept the consequences of life and survived contentedly with less. Many of our needs were fulfilled through the generosity of our relatives and friends. I believe it's my mother's strong will and determination that brought us through successfully."

Maria became ambitious to enroll in school and as a result spent 5 years in a Catholic boarding school sponsored by the Mercedarian Nuns of Madrid, Spain. She learned sewing, embroidery, and farming and took turns with other classmates looking after chickens and pigs owned by the nuns. Again she learned how to live with limited conveniences in a strict Catholic school system. She had to go to mass every morning, which was also a big experience. She was taught to be a good Christian, a lesson she has continued to practice to this day.

Maria graduated in 1962 and went to Saipan for more education. She attended Mt. Carmel High School. The high school was also run by the Mercedarian Nuns, but this time with the Capuchin Order. Again she lived in a residential boarding school with the other girls from the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of Belau and Republic of the Marshall Islands. She left Saipan with a diploma in 1967.

Mrs. Yamada began her career as a classroom teacher in 1969 at her former elementary school (Our Lady of Mercy). She taught grades one to seven from 1967 to 1969. She was transferred to Nett Elementary School (a public school) in 1969 where she sometimes taught in a self-contained classroom and at other times on a departmentalized basis.

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DELFINA T. AGUIGUI
EDUCATOR AND ADMINISTRATOR

Delfina T. Aguigui has long been a pioneer in the field of education and public administration on the island of Guam. Since her humble beginnings during prewar days, she has molded her professional career into a story of success and achievement up to the present time. She is currently the Student Housing Director at the University of Guam.

Delfina was born on December 1, 1921, in the village of Merizo. Her parents, Ignacio Babauta Aguigui and Bien Venida Tyquiengco Aquigui (both now deceased), bore 12 children, six of whom have passed away. The remaining six, two brothers and four sisters, have played an integral role in Ms. Aguigui's reputable and distinguished professional career. As one of the eldest of the 12 children, she counseled, guided, disciplined and influenced the lives of her siblings, contributing to their success and present achievement. Therefore, it is essential to include them in this profile. They are:

- Mr. Joaquin T. Aguigui, a retired Air Force Staff Sergeant, presently the manager of the "Tendan Gubetnu" and overseer of the general operations of the GSA Warehouse at the Department of Administration's Piti Procurement and Supply Division;
- Major Francisco T. Aguigui, assigned to the Guam Police Department;
- Mrs. Rosa A. Reyes, a retired school teacher and principal;
- Mrs. Maria A. Aguon, a retired school nurse;
- Mrs. Anna A. Hambley, a retired elementary assistant principal; and
- Mrs. Isabel A. Gregory, a school teacher in the Head Start Program.

Delfina Aguigui's primary education began at Merizo Elementary School. After completing all the requirements in the elementary grades, she attended George Washington High School, where she completed the seventh, eighth, and ninth grades. Later, she attended Adelup College Preparatory School, where she received her high school diploma. In 1949, she was

Additionally, in 1971, she attended the Ponape Training Center (PONTEC). She participated in a workshop in the summer of 1972 in Oahu, Hawaii, at the Church College, now known as Brigham Young University (BYU). She also participated in the workshop, "Teaching English as a Second Language," from 1972 to 1980, prior to going back to teach at Nett Elementary School.

She participated in the Japan/Pohnpei Student Exchange Program as one of the group leaders from Pohnpei, visiting Tokyo, Yokohama and Yachimata in 1982.

Mrs. Yamada was given a Leadership Grant in 1984 to represent the Federated States of Micronesia. It was strictly an educational trip which covered Washington, D.C.; New York; Little Rock, Arkansas; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Denver, Colorado; Seattle, Washington; and Olympia, Washington. She participated in a U. S. Teachers' Conference during this trip and continued on to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Hawaii. "This trip was extremely educational and a memorable opportunity which I will always treasure," she says.

In 1980, Mrs. Yamada accepted the principalship of Nett Elementary School. The enrollment was 314 students then. In a short time the school has grown and expanded to accommodate at least 560 students. "I thank the District Administrator, Honorable Hainrich Iriarte of Nett Municipality who gave me support and help in securing the funds to expand our school facilities," says Mrs. Yamada. She is pleased to add that her school now has 17 regular classroom teachers, three of them women, three Cultural Education Teachers, five Cooks and two Teacher Aides positions, which were also made available through appropriations from the Federated States of Micronesia Congress and the State Legislature.

In spite of her busy schedule, Mrs. Yamada also finds time for other activities. She is responsible for the church collections and she acts as a gospel reader in church along with other miscellaneous activities dealing with the church.

Mrs. Yamada was proudly married in 1969 to the Honorable Relio Yamada, now a member of the Pohnpei State Legislature. They have five children (three girls and two boys). A little girl was recently added to the family, making it six children altogether.

"Mrs. Yamada has proven herself extremely capable...in her line of work. Her associates look up to her in many areas with respect for her dedication and friendliness," a colleague declares. As the Director of Education comments, "Principal Yamada is by far one of the top employees in my department. She works hard and diligently with her students and staff and demonstrates sincere interest in the growth of her students."

TRUK STATE

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HIROKO MORI
STATE SENATOR

Hiroko Mori was born on July 3, 1937, and since that time has been a resident and citizen of Truk State. She attended Uman Elementary School for 3 years from 1947 to 1949. In 1950, she transferred to the Intermediate School on Moen where she completed her 3 years of course study. Then, in 1954, Hiroko entered the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) and graduated from that school in 1956.

Ms. Mori later returned to the grade school she had attended, but this time in the capacity of teacher. She taught at the Uman Elementary School for 2 years. Taking up public safety work, Hiroko was a clerk and matron with the Truk Department of Public Safety for 3 years. She notes, "In Truk, women were committed to jail for misdemeanors only; we saw no felony commitments for females."

From 1970 to 1975, Hiroko Mori was employed as a clerk with the State Agriculture Department. The highlight of that experience was her participation in Three Fairs Day, which celebrates the accomplishments of farmers, fishermen, and handicraft artists. As a participant in that celebration, Hiroko helped plan the festivities and programs. She also assisted with the cooking and served as a judge for prizes and awards.

While with the Agriculture Department, Ms. Mori conducted cooking classes for the farmer's wives on Fefan Island. These classes lasted for 2 months. The idea was to teach new cooking techniques and recipes that would make use of an increased variety of farm grown crops and products.

Interested to be of service to her people, for almost 5 years Hiroko was a member and participant in the Trukese American Women's Association (TAWA). TAWA, a nonprofit organization, existed to increase cultural understanding and provide a place where women could exchange ideas on a variety of topics of mutual interest.

During her association with TAWA, the members elected her president of the group. They raised funds to help support the hospital, to improve conditions for prisoners at the jail, and to aid the good works of their churches. They also assisted in forming other women's groups in the State.

In March of 1975, Hiroko Mori won a race for a seat in the Truk State Legislature. Since her first election as a State Senator, she has sought and won re-election three times. She has represented precinct No. 4 in Truk State for 10 years and now serves on the Legislature's Ways and Means Committee. Today, Hiroko Mori is the only woman serving in the Legislature.

UMIKO MORI
NURSE AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGNER

Umiko Mori was born on November 27, 1925, on Fefan Island, Truk. As a child she attended Japanese grade school on Dublon Island, Truk, from 1933 to 1938. For the next 4 years she went to Liebenzen Protestant Church Girls Boarding School on Udot Island, Truk, receiving her diploma in 1943. Umiko wanted to become a nurse, so she continued her studies in the 1-year program at the Japanese Agriculture and Nursing School, Dublon Island. She then spent a year as a nurse trainee at Japan's Imperial Army Hospital. After World War II, she enrolled in the United States Navy Nursing School, at United States Navy Guam Memorial Hospital at Agana, Guam, where she studied for 4 years, becoming a Certified Nurse in 1950. From 1950 to 1951, Umiko Mori was the first graduate nurse at Truk Hospital, Moen Island, Truk District. In 1951, she became the first Chief Nurse there, a position she held until 1954.

Mrs. Mori had eight children. She resumed her professional training in 1964, attending the Nutrition Program at the East-West Center of the University of Hawaii-Manoa, Honolulu. And in 1965 she again participated as a trainee in a nutrition program, this time of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at Kolonia, Ponape. She later continued to upgrade her training by attending other special programs, including the Cancer Detection Program for the TTPI in Saipan in 1975, and the Alcoholics Anonymous Program of Hawaii Loa College, at Kanehoe, Hawaii, in 1976.

Mrs. Mori has been very active in community service over the years. From 1972 to 1974 she was President-Treasurer of the Women's Association, Nantaku Protestant Church, Moen Island, Truk. She then became President of Women's Fellowship, Moen Protestant Churches from 1975 to 1976. From 1975 to 1978 she was Coordinator of the Cancer Detection Program of the Truk Hospital. In 1980, she again assumed a position of leadership among Christian women, becoming President-Advisor of the Women's Fellowship of the Berea Protestant Church of Moen Island. And in 1984 she founded Truk's first Red Cross organization and served as President.

At the same time, Mrs. Mori was juggling many other activities. She was the founder and owner of a family business (Bayview)--a bakery, restaurant, office and room rental business begun in 1964. She has also

been a major stockholder with immediate family members in the Truk Transportation Company, Inc., and she has been a participant and supporter of family business projects such as poultry and pig farms (currently the major private projects in Truk of such nature).

As if that were not enough, this energetic woman--who now has 15 grandchildren--has also played a major role in politics in recent years. Since 1978 she has been active as a campaigner. In 1978, Umiko Mori was the chief woman campaigner-organizer for Truk's first Governor, Erhart Aten. That same year she was a member of the Truk Women's Organization supporting legislation on strict control of the sale and consumption of alcohol. In 1980, she returned to the campaign trail to organize the campaign of Nick Bossy, a candidate for Senator-at-large for the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia. That same year she was an active member of the Nieirek Association, a women's organization which advocated peace within the State of Truk. In 1982, Mrs. Mori campaigned for Governor Aten's re-election and the election of Lieutenant Governor Robert Mori. And in 1983 she supported Ismael Dobich as a candidate for the 2-year term of Congressman in the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia. She was also a member of the Truk Women's Association Planning Committee.

Clearly, Mrs. Umiko Mori has been a dedicated and influential participant in the development of her native Truk.

SHINOBU MAILO POLL
NURSE

Shinobu M. Poll has spent most of her life working as a nurse in her native Truk or helping to organize and develop women's civic activities. Born on September 15, 1938, Shinobu first attended Moen Elementary School and then went on to Truk District Intermediate School (1950-53). She attended Pacific Islands Central School from 1953 to 1956. In 1956, she entered the Trust Territory School of Nursing and graduated in 1958.

Shinobu Poll then began what would become a life-long career in nursing. Today she is Chief Nurse at Truk State Hospital. Over the years she has actively sought to upgrade her skills and knowledge, participating in post-graduate training seminars nearly every year since 1968. She traveled to the East-West Center Institution of Technology of the University of Hawaii in 1968 and 1971 to study clinical nursing management and nursing administration, respectively. In 1971 and 1974, she took part in training provided by the University of Nebraska, University Extension in Truk. In Truk in 1970 and 1975 she also studied supervisory skills and management for government administration, and in 1973 she took a Dale Carnegie management seminar. In 1978, she went to Saipan for a seminar for Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands chief nurses and in 1979 and 1980 took further training in nursing administration in Ponape. In 1981, Shinobu participated in the World Health Organization's Epidemiological Surveillance training and a University of Hawaii seminar on Diving Medicine in Truk. Also in 1981 and again in 1983 and 1984, she took part in patient management training at the University of Guam.

In addition to her many activities within her profession, Shinobu Poll is a recognized leader in women's Christian activities, exerting a strong influence on the development of women's organizations and civic groups in Truk. In 1960, she helped organize the Trukese American Women's Association (TAWA) and in 1963 she organized the Young Women's Association in Moen, Muan, Truk. In 1971, she was an active member of the Women's Christian Association of Moen, Truk, becoming its president in 1975. The following year she worked toward the affiliation of the Truk Women's Christian Association with the Women's Board of Mission for the Pacific (Honolulu, Hawaii)and became a life member of the WBM in Honolulu.

From 1977 through 1979, Ms. Poll was actively involved with the Red Cross. She was an administrative panel member of a disaster preparedness training program in Truk in 1977; in 1978, she became a member of the local Red Cross chapter; and in 1979 she was advisor to the Red Cross Committee on Health Services. She was also active in the Small Business Administration in 1978. In 1980, she organized and developed the volunteer program at Truk Hospital.

Shinobu Poll has also been involved in the presentation of workshops and seminars about women's roles in society. In 1961, she participated in a workshop on women's activities in the community sponsored by the Trust Territory of the Pacific. In 1962, the United Nations sponsored a seminar on the status of women's roles in the family. And in 1984 she assisted in organizing and implementing the "Trukese Women's Workshop about Christian and Family Life." Shinobu has also been a delegate to conferences: In 1981, she traveled to Suva, Fiji, as the UCC delegate to a conference on the mission of women in society, sponsored by the South Pacific Church Conference, and in 1981, '82, and '83, she was a delegate to the Pacific Nurse Leader Conference (in Saipan, Guam, and Honolulu, respectively). With her involvement in all of these activities, Ms. Poll has played a key role in Truk society.

YAP STATE

ANNA FALGOG
NURSE

Anna Falgog was born on August 26, 1931, to a family of three children. She had one brother and one sister. Her parents and brother died during the Japanese occupation during the Second World War and her sister died when America took over the Islands. With all the members of her family dead, she was left to the care of her uncle and aunt.

Anna attended Japanese School in Makiy, where she completed third grade. She then moved on to Kolonia to complete her schooling there, which is comparable to completing high school today. The process for selecting students to attend the school in Kolonia was a very rigorous one. However, she managed to pass the exams and went to Kolonia. While she was there, Kolonia experienced a lot of social unrest due to the climax of the Japanese rule over Yap. The students were recruited to go to Nimgil to clear land for the first and oldest airport of Yap. Ms. Falgog's uncle became very weary of what was happening to his niece and he came to town to try to convince the school headmaster to let his niece go back to the village with him. He succeeded in getting her out of the school by putting ointment on a sore on Anna's toe to make it actually look worse and having Anna bathe with turmeric powder to make her look anemic. She then quit school and went back to live in the village of Meerur, Tomil, where she lived until the end of the war.

In those days, the only desirable profession for a young lady was nursing. When a young woman completed her schooling, she was required to work at the hospital as a nurse in training for one year. After the year was completed, the school would determine whether the training had been satisfactory or not.

After the war, the chief from Anna's village came to see her uncle to ask his permission to let Anna work at the hospital as a nurse. Anna did not want to accept the offer and neither did her uncle. However, due to the culture, it was difficult and disrespectful to refuse the request of a chief. So Anna went back to Kolonia and started training at the very first hospital ever built on Yap, located at "Fitenuch." She was very scared at first; she anticipated people disliking her for being the shy and modest person that she is. Fortunately for her, the other trainees

and staff members of the hospital were very friendly. Anna describes the working morale then as a "let us help each other" attitude. One would not hesitate to help the other worker to finish off his or her task if one was not occupied. Her training ranged from learning bedside manners and taking care of sores to learning to speak and write English. She trained for a year in 1946. When her training was completed, she was recruited to go to Guam to attend the Guam Nursing School. After training there for 4 years, she obtained her diploma.

Anna came back to Yap and started working as a graduate nurse at the hospital. During that time she had her first baby, which turned out to be a set of twins. Her uncle would not let her marry the father of her children. So she gave up hope of being married and raised her 2 boys as a single parent. Once a year, she would go out to the Outer Islands to provide nursing services. She was then recruited to work strictly in the Outer Islands, servicing all the islands, moving from island to island on a weekly basis. She did this for 3 years. She then came back to Yap and ran the dispensary in her municipality for a year and then was recruited back to the hospital, where she resumed her duties as a ward nurse.

In 1974, family planning was being implemented on Yap and Anna was transferred to Public Health to help the Family Planning Specialists introduce family planning to Yap State. She worked on this program for 3 years, until family planning was finally made into a routine clinic. Then the Uterine Cancer program was being introduced to Yap, and once again, Anna was transferred to work in the new program until it was made into a routine clinic. In addition to working with the Uterine Cancer Program, Public Health added physical examination to her duties as a staff nurse. At present, she continues to conduct these activities.

Anna Falgog was married only once and had another set of twins. She was then disappointed wth married life. According to Ms. Falgog, it was restricting and she was not given the freedom to do nor to be who she really was. She then decided that marriage was not for her and took to raising her children by herself. Anna had eight children, one of whom was adopted by a close relative.

Having seven children to raise was not an easy task for a single mother. However, she did manage to bring her children to work and watch over them while working at the same time. She believed she was the first to start the babysitting business on the Island. Anna Falgog is not only a dedicated worker in the health services, but she also helped start the "Women's Club" on Yap, which is currently called, "The Yap Women's Association." She started this by gathering the names of the women who were working for the government and getting them together. She also started another group in her municipality called, "The Busy Hands Women's Club," which helped the community church and the members of the club. Ms. Falgog's motto: "As a group, a lot can be accomplished not only for yourself, but for your village, your municipality, and the country as well."

In summary, Anna Falgog worked at a time when she could have been safe at home and acquiring money was not a desirable way of living. Because of her dedication to her family and country, she worked when she was asked to and overcame many obstacles, striving to reach new, unexplored horizons, specifically in the areas where women were most concerned. Having children out of wedlock did not prove to be an obstacle for this lady, but a blessing instead. According to her, working at the hospital is very important not only for others, but for the service provider as well. It gave her a sense of purpose and well-being. The salary was not what was important to her. Rather, it was the people whom she helped. She is still working for Public Health today and is planning to retire within 2 years. After retiring, she is planning to go back to school and obtain her high school diploma.

GUAM

awarded a one-year scholarship to the University of Hawaii by the Women's Zonta Club of Honolulu. In 1950, she returned to Guam. By 1952, she was attending Ohio State University on a tuition-free scholarship from the Government of Guam. Two years later she received her Bachelor of Science degree in elementary education. With post-graduate studies on her mind, she attended Syracuse University in 1960 on a Graduate Assistance program from the Dean of Women. In the fall of 1962, she graduated with her Master's degree in student personnel administration. At a later time she enrolled at Arizona State University with the purpose of continuing post-graduate studies.

Ms. Aguigui's professional career began in 1944 as a teacher at Merizo Elementary School. After obtaining her Bachelor's degree, she became the Assistant Principal at Carbullido Elementary School. Thereafter, she transferred to Barrigada Junior High, while still retaining her position. She was promoted to the principal's position after acquiring her Master's degree. In 1966, she became the principal of the largest school on the island, George Washington High School, where she remained until 1968, when she was given the position of Associate Superintendent of Secondary Schools in the Department of Education. Under Director Franklin Quitugua, the Deputy Director's position was awarded to her. In addition, in 1972 she was hired by the president of the University of Guam as the Executive Director for the Bicentennial Celebration. Then in 1978 she was hired by the University of Guam as Director of Student Housing, a position she still holds at present.

Ms. Aguigui has accumulated a total of 38-1/2 years of teaching and administrative experience.

In addition to her professional involvement as an educator and an administrator, Ms. Aguigui has managed to remain active in community and social functions. In 1985, she was a participant in the pilgrimage to the San Vitores beautification in Rome. She has also contributed greatly to religious functions in her home village of Merizo. Aside from this, she has also been the Chairperson for the annual Liberation Day festivities in the South. She has additionally been involved with numerous clubs and organizations.

Because of her sincere dedication to her profession, Ms. Aguigui has often been recognized for her achievements. She was the first woman to publicly speak at festivities commemorating United Nation's Day in 1965. In 1969, she represented Guam at a conference at the University of the South Pacific for the purpose of designing and planning a social studies curriculum for Pacific Islanders. Also, in 1972, she was hired by the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory in Portland, Oregon, as a consultant in the development of language arts materials for bilingual students. Countless other honors and awards have been bestowed upon her during her career.

Ms. Delfina T. Aguigui has compiled a long and distinguished record of professional, educational, and civic accomplishments. Despite her seemingly lengthy term of service to the Government of Guam, she sees no possibility in the immediate future for retiring. Instead, she visualizes additional contributions and services to the people of Guam.

CECILIA C. BAMBA
BUSINESSWOMAN

Cecilia Cruz Bamba was born on November 14, 1934, the daughter of Jose Leon Guerrero and Rosa Rosario Cruz (both now deceased). A resident of Agana Heights, she is the widow of the late Senator George M. Bamba, a veteran legislator who served nine consecutive terms in the Guam Legislature. Chilang, as she is lovingly called, is the mother of ten children and the grandmother of 15.

After graduating from George Washington High School, Chilang continued her education at the Territorial College of Guam; Small Business Administration Business Management Institutes, University of Guam; Hospital Planning, Financing, and Design Institute, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; and Governing Boards Management Institutes, Grossinger, New York.

Mrs. Bamba has been a businesswoman since 1952. She is the owner and President of the Bamba Corporation, Cecilia Bamba Insurance, Chamorrita Enterprises, and Oceania Consultants.

A very active civic and community leader for over 25 years, Mrs. Bamba is certainly a woman of action, integrity, and sincerity, and is dedicated to the service of humanity.

She was the first woman to be elected Chairperson on a government board; first Chamorro woman to testify in the U. S. Senate, in support of a major bill, P.L. 95-134; and the first spouse of a Senator to be elected herself to the Guam Legislature.

Mrs. Bamba has actively held the role of official in the following organizations:

Agana Heights Women's Group -- Founder and Special Advisor, 1966. Organized the first "Miss Independence Day" and was the Chairperson for Independence Day Carnival Festivities and the annual Thanksgiving Dinner for the Vietnam veterans of the community.

Guam Girl Scout Council -- 1966-1972, President. Reorganized and established the Piper Project, increased membership to over 2000 and obtained eligibility for the Guam Girl Scouts to join in International Events.

Agana Heights Thanksgiving Association -- Charter Member, past Vice President and Secretary. Raised $50,000 for repair and construction of the Church and Social Center, called Fatima Hall.

Guam Women's Club -- Served as President, chaired committees on Juvenile Home, Mardi Gras, Civic Improvement First Islandwide Clean-up and Beautification Campaign and Chamorro Culture. Served as Secretary and Treasurer. In 1963, served as Chairperson on the Steering Committee and Civic Auditorium Project.

Guam Business and Professional Women's Club -- Past Vice President and Special Projects Chairperson. Organized first "Little Miss BPW" to raise funds for Scholarship Project.

Guam Beauty Association -- Co-Founder, President 1969 to present. Organized "Celebration Y Mariposa" most outstanding young woman of Guam delegates award.

Miss Guam Beauty Pageant -- Producer/Director, 1966 to present. Select for international beauty competitions, i.e., Universe International, Youth International, and Inter-Continental Asia Quest, as Guam's promotion for tourism.

Federation of Asian Women's Association (FAWA) -- Charter Member and member of Board of Trustees, Past Treasurer, Co-Chairperson of 3rd FAWA Convention in Guam, 1964; Guam Delegate to first, second, and third FAWA Conventions and Board Meetings in Hong Kong in 1963.

General Federation of Women's Club -- Member since 1955.

General Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club -- Member, 1955-1975.

Guam Beautification Association -- Organizer, first Islandwide Clean-Up and Beautification Campaign, judging villages, homes, stores every quarter, awarding plaques and plants to winners. Instrumental in clearing City of Agana of Talantagan and served on the Canine Control Committee, Guam Legislature to appropriate $20,000 for Dog Pound Kennel.

Guam Liberation Day Celebration -- 1961, 1963 through 1966. Queen's Committee Chairperson and member of Liberation Day Executive Planning Committee.

Since they established it in January, 1952, George and Cecilia Bamba have owned the General Insurance Agency, specializing in all lines of insurance, i.e., life, health, property, casualty, travel, etc.

Mrs. Bamba served as business manager from 1952 until she began her term as Senator in the 15th Guam Legislature. She also served as Executive Director for the Commission on Self-Determination. Since the death of her husband in 1978, she has served as President of Bamba's Insurance. Mrs. Bamba has also served as President of the Bamba Corporation, which handles real estate, insurance and general consultant services in Guam and Micronesia.

In 1976, Mrs. Bamba founded the Guam Land Owners Association, a non-profit corporation, consisting of a membership of over fifteen hundred families whose land had been taken by the Federal Government. She served as President from its inception until 1983. She directed and supervised work on the research, compiling, and organizing of facts and information to help in the ultimate enactment of the enabling legislation passed by the U. S. Congress giving former landowners the right to redress from the Federal Government.

Mrs. Bamba established Oceania Consultants, her own consulting firm to work on preparing legislation to be introduced in the U. S. Congress, to address the plight of the People of Guam in their quest for reparations from the U. S. Government for various atrocities suffered under the hands of the occupying forces during World War II. She directed and supervised research work, compilation of information and documentation of claimants' statements, and provided language for said legislation which has now been introduced and is pending in Congress. This project will not only bring millions of dollars to Guam through reparations paid to claimants, but their work is self-sustaining and self-supporting in its financing through private funding.

In the area of philanthropic and humanitarian causes, for over 25 years Mrs. Bamba has served as Chairperson for various non-profit corporations which provide services to the community requiring business acumen. A noted humanitarian, she is well-known for her contributions and dedication to the service of the people of Guam.

DELFINA MOJICA BASA
ADVOCATE FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Delfina Mojica Basa was born on December 20, 1932, in Cavite, the Philippines. Her early education was in the Philippines until 1954 when she graduated with a B. S. degree in physical education and a minor in health at the Philippines Women's University. In 1975, she pursued further education at the University of Guam, where she finished her Master's degree in school administration. Other institutions she attended were Ithaca College, New York; State University of Utah; and San Diego State University, California.

Mrs. Basa's outstanding contributions in the field of the humanities and service include initiating the First Guam Special Olympics. In the years 1977 through 1983, she won the following awards: 1977, Outstanding Woman of the Year Award for providing sports competition for the mentally disabled; 1976-80, awards for providing sports competition for the disabled islandwide, presented by Senator Edward Kennedy, President of the Joseph F. Kennedy, Jr., Foundation, Washington, D.C.; Bendix Corporation in Connecticut; Outstanding Filipino Overseas, and outstanding volunteer award by the Department of Human Services, Washington, D.C., for the following services: providing competition for Guam's disabled, chairperson for the Protection and Advocacy Office, and the first citizen advocate for the Marianas Association for Retarded Citizens.

Mrs. Basa also enjoys membership in other associations, such as: Board Member, Guma Mami and MARC; Filipino Community of Guam; American Red Cross; Western Pacific Association of the Disabled; and the Admiral Nimitz Golf Club. She is married to Tom Basa and resides in Dededo, Guam.

MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO
FIRST LADY AND CIVIC LEADER

Madeleine Mary Z. Bordallo was born in Graceville, Minnesota, on May 31, 1933. She is married to the former Governor of Guam, Ricardo J. Bordallo, and served as the First Lady of Guam in 1974-78 and 1983-86.

She is a 1951 graduate of George Washington High School on Guam. She attended St. Mary's College, South Bend, Indiana, in 1952, and the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1953, receiving an Associate degree in music with a major in voice from St. Catherine's. In 1953, she married Ricardo Bordallo of Agana, Guam. They have one daughter, Deborah.

Mrs. Bordallo's business activities have included the following: She was employed by KUAM Radio/TV, Guam from March, 1954, to June, 1963. She was later named Traffic Manager, Traffic Director, and in May, 1959, was appointed Women's Director. She hosted a daily radio program, The Women's World, and initiated The Women's World weekly television show. She also narrated a children's story program on radio in 1963. From 1979 to 1983, she became co-owner and general manager of a shoe boutique, Zapatos, Inc.

She has played a leading role in numerous civic and service activities. To name a few: Guam Women's Club member as President, Delegate, Chairperson and Parliamentarian on various occasions (1953-84); Federation of Asian Women's Associations (FAWA), representing the association in different official capacities (1958-84); co-founder of Guam Council of Women's Clubs (1983); charter member and President, Guam Memorial Hospital Volunteers Association (1968-1986); Vice President and Chairperson, Charity Ball; Guam Theater Guild charter member and re-elected President (1963-75); co-founder and charter President (1966-75); Circulo Cervantino de Guam (Spanish Club) (1958-71); Marianas Association for Retarded Children and Brodie Memorial School PTA President (1968-84); Chairperson, Guam TB Christmas Seal Drive (1960-75); American Red Cross (1963-65); American Cancer Society (1975-78); Guam Heart Association (1974-81); founder and President, member of Y Inetnon Famalao'an (Women for Service) (1972-86); founder and President, Guam Lytico and Bodig Association (Muscular Dystrophy) (1983); charter member

and board member, Soroptimist Club of Guam (1975-84); Guam Business and Professional Women's Club, Board of Directors (1986).

Mrs. Bordallo has served the Government of Guam in many capacities: elected Senator of the 16th Guam Legislature and member of the Education and Governmental Operations Committees (1981-82); First Lady of Guam (1975-86); Coordinator of Vietnamese Orphans and Volunteer Workers Refugee Center; Chairperson, White House Conference on the Handicapped; Chairperson, Guam American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; Director, President Carter's White House Friendship Force. She also has chaired several projects: First Ladies' Beautification Task Force (1975-86); Chief Quipuha Park Project (1977); Sirena Park Project (1983); Governor's Pre-War Palace Restoration Task Force (1983-86); Two Lovers' Point Park Project (1986).

Her religious activities have included: Member, Cursillos in Christianity Movement (1969-84); Chairperson, Reception, Bishop Felixberto Flores Consecration (1970); and Charter Member, Catholic Daughters of America (1973-86).

Madeleine Z. Bordallo's outstanding contributions to politics on Guam, too numerous to mention, were made while her husband, Ricky, served in the Guam Legislature for 14 years and was twice elected Governor of Guam (1975-78 and 1983-86).

Madeleine Z. Bordallo has also received numerous awards for her outstanding community service: Listed in Marquis' Who's Who in America since 1966; Outstanding Young Women of America since 1966; Who's Who in American Politics (1967); Dictionary of International Biography since 1968; Who's Who in American Women since 1968; National Register of Prominent Americans (1969); Two Thousand Women of Achievement (1971); The World Who's Who of Women since 1973; The Blue Book (1971-77); The American Catholic Who's Who (1980-81); and Women's Organization of Guam -- Woman of the Year (1983).

CARMEN ROMUALDEZ DE LA CRUZ
MUSICIAN AND CIVIC LEADER

Carmen Romualdez de la Cruz hails from Tacloban, Leyte, the Philippines, and was born on July 15, 1919. She is the daughter of the former Philippine Supreme Court Justice Norberto Romualdez and his wife Beatriz Buz Romualdez.

Carmen has resided on Guam since May, 1947. Her earliest school years were spent at St. Paul's College in Manila, where she graduated as valedictorian in 1929. In 1931, she completed an A.A. in preparatory law, at the University of the Philippines and finished her junior year in Philosophy and Letters. In March, 1932, she graduated as a teacher in the Conservatory of Music where she obtained her teacher's diploma in Pianoforte.

She and her husband, Don Paco de la Cruz of Agana, Guam, whom she married in 1932, established Guam's first and only school of music, The Guam Academy of Music and Arts. They have six children and 12 grandchildren. Most of their children and their spouses are engaged in the field of music as teachers or as performers.

Mrs. de la Cruz has received many commendations distinguishing her in the musical field, including: Founding member and past president of the Guam Fine Arts Society, now called Guam Symphony Society (1950-55; 1976-80); founding member and president of the Filipino Community of Guam (1955-56; 1966-67); organizer of the Guam Youth, Inc. (1956); and organizer and organist of the Guam Youth Choral Group. She served as organist and director of the Andersen Air Force Base Chapel Choir (1963-75) and the Dulce Nombre Maria Cathedral (Basilica) Choir.

Her numerous civic and service activities include: Guam Girl Scouts, Guam Women's Club, Guam TB Association, Association of Christian Mothers, Governor's Blue Ribbon Committee, Insular Arts Council, Filipino Ladies Association of Guam, Guam Beauty Association, Guam Beauty World Association and the Cursillo Movement of Guam. At present, she is President of the Civic Center of Guam Foundation whose goal is to build a civic center on Guam.

In view of her notable accomplishments, Mrs. de la Cruz has been recognized and awarded the following: Distinguished and Outstanding, Exceptional Service from the Filipino Community of Guam (1980); Outstanding Fil-American Award in Arts (1979); Highest Fraternity of Wisdom of the Chamorro Chief Quipuha Award by Guam Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo (1978); International Understanding Award (1977); "Women of Achievement Award" by the Business & Professional Club, presented by then First Lady Lourdes P. Camacho (1971); and in 1968, she was awarded, honoris causa, a degree in community service by the University of Guam.

She has offered a continuous "Carmen de la Cruz Scholarship" in piano from 1947 to the present. This is her gift to outstanding music students of her former alma mater, the University of the Philippines.

Her numerous religious activities include: committee member, Pope John Paul's Guam Visit (1981); Guam Delegate, First Asian Encounter and past president of the Cursillo Secretariat on Guam (1983).

JUDY FLORES
ARTIST

Judy S. Flores was born in Denver, Colorado, in 1946. At age 11, she moved to Guam with her father and mother, Charles and Bertha Selk, and one younger brother and two younger sisters. Her parents came to Guam as contract teachers and the family lived, worked and went to school in the village of Inarajan. She learned to speak Chamorro and adopted many of the Chamorro customs. She graduated from George Washington High School in 1964 and married Juan N. Flores from Inarajan a few months later. She continued her college education under a merit scholarship, receiving her Associate of Arts degree in 1966. Her daughter was born that same year. In 1968, she graduated from the College of Guam magna cum laude with a B.A. in home economics. Her husband, a Navy career man, was at that time transferred to Seattle, Washington, where Judy continued graduate studies at the University of Washington. In 1970, their son Samuel was born, and she received a Master of Arts degree in clothing and textiles. The family returned to Guam in 1971.

For 10 years Judy taught art, first in Inarajan Junior High, then in the new Inarajan High School. During this time, she began selling her art work -- mostly batiks -- at art fairs and in various exhibits. In 1981, she quit public school teaching to found Guahan Art, an art development and marketing organization for talented school students. The program flourished along with her own personal development as an artist. Her batik paintings appeared in many public buildings and private homes. She worked for a time in the 17th Guam Legislature for the Committee on Culture headed by Senator Carmen Kasperbauer. Her main job was to research and write the enabling legislation which created the Guam Council on Arts and Humanities Agency in 1982. The Council had formerly been under the Governor's Office.

In 1984, Judy helped open a gift and art gallery, Colorful Creations. She continues to sell her work there. She was a founding member of Guam Visual Arts Guild in 1980, served as its president (1983-84), and as its secretary (1982-84 and 1986-87). She has conducted numerous batik workshops both here on Guam and in Telluride, Colorado, during the summers of 1981 and 1982, and at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina in 1981. She was appointed to the Governor's Task Force

to plan Guam's representation at the Fourth Pacific Arts Festival in Tahiti in 1985. She received the First Annual Governor's Art Award in 1985.

In 1986, she began working as Special Projects Coordinator for the Guam Council on Arts and Humanities. Her duties include overseeing the fine arts gallery and the folk arts program. She lives in Inarajan, Guam, in a home she designed and helped build with her husband. Her works may be seen in such public places as:

First Hawaiian Bank, Agana, Guam, Inarajan Village, Triptich, 40"x70";
Guam Liaison Office, Washington, D.C., Fiesta, Triptich, 40"x70";
Glimpses Advertising Agency Reception Area, Garden of Eden, 8'x12';
First Lady's Executive Office, Government House, Children -- Snacktime;
Micronesian Room V.I.P. Lounge;
Guam International Airport, Palau War Canoe;
Seventh Day Adventist Medical Clinic, Viva Guam, 45"x10' wide;
FHP Medical Clinic, Merizo Convento, 20"x40";
FHP Medical Clinic, Inarajan Fiesta Procession, mural 40"x18' wide;
Legends of Guam, mural 40"x18' wide, and Suruhana series wall hangings, Guam International Airport, Nunu Tree, 6'x8' hanging.

CLOTILDE CASTRO GOULD
EDUCATOR

Clotilde Castro Gould, affectionately called "Ding" by her family and friends, is a woman of many exceptional talents. She was born in Aqana, Guam, on May 4, 1930, and finished high school at George Washington High School, Guam. She graduated with a B.A. in elementary education with language arts as her minor from Barat College of Sacred Heart at Lake Forest, Illinois, in June, 1951.

From 1954 to 1980, Mrs. Gould served in the following capacities: teacher at Agana Jr. High School on Guam (1954-58); 5th grade teacher at Jackson Elementary School, Riverside, California (1958-63); Gifted and Talented Program Teacher at Strandwood Elementary School, Pleasant Hill, California (1963-72); Project Director of Chamorro Language Mandate (1973-80).

As Administrator of the Chamorro Language Program, Mrs. Gould had the distinct honor of implementing instruction in all public and private schools islandwide in the Chamorro language. This also led to her creation of the "Juan Malimanga" comic strip that appears everyday except Sunday in Guam's daily newspaper, Pacific Daily News. She also has been instrumental in all aspects of cultural research and the development of an articulated curriculum in the Chamorro program.

She has been an active member in numerous civic and professional organizations, including: Chamorro Hafa Adai Club, Fairfield, California (1966-67); Mt. Diablo Unified District Education Association, Concord, California (1969-71); Na'bunita Guam (1974-77); Inetnon Famalao'an (1974-75); International Women's Conference (1977); Chamorro Language Commission as Vice Chairperson; Chamorro/Spanish Board of Commission as Vice Chairperson (1974-78); Retired Senior Volunteer Program (1980-present).

A few of Mrs. Gould's numerous outstanding contributions to Guam include: member of the Curriculum Advisory Council and Educational Objectives Council (1972-79); Chamorro Program Cultural Committee; DOE Vietnamese Clothing Coordinator (1975); Teacher Corps Inservice Training Reviewing/Steering Committee Member (1975-78); Title VII Task Force

Proposal Writing, DOE (1975-78); Education Week, Washington, D.C., Guam presenter of the Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA), Guam (1977).

In the field of education, Mrs. Gould has given exemplary service in cultural research and the development of an articulated curriculum in the Chamorro program. Mrs. Gould's contributions to the cultural and language studies of the Chamorro people have indeed created a niche for her in the hearts of the people living on Guam.

Married to Silas Edward Gould, she has one daughter, Alexandria J. Gould. "Ding" Gould's many talents include playing the guitar, piano, organ, and ukelele to the beautiful strains of Chamorro music.

GLORIA BORJA NELSON
EDUCATOR AND CIVIC LEADER

Gloria Borja Nelson, mother of four children, is married to Senator Ted S. Nelson and is presently residing in Yigo, Guam. Mrs. Nelson's educational background began in a rather unconventional manner due to World War II. Because of the fighting and occupation of the island, Gloria was not able to enter kindergarten until she was 11 years old. However, he inquisitive mind, aggressive personality and lively intellect enabled her to advance rapidly and graduate from high school 9 years later at age 20. After completing an Associate of Arts degree in elementary education at the Territorial College of Guam, Gloria was awarded a scholarship from Ohio State University, where she completed a Bachelor of Science degree in education. In spite of Gloria's unconventional schooling, she was an honor student during all her college years. Also during this time, Gloria married Ted Nelson, another young education student from Guam.

Following the Nelsons' return to Guam, Gloria's exciting professional career began to develop. Having served in all professional positions within the Department of Education from substitute teacher to Chairperson of the Territorial Board of Education and Director of Education, Gloria Nelson is certainly the quintessential educator.

Her leadership qualities, however, have not been limited to the field of education. Gloria has been involved in a wide range of civic and organizational activities. In addition to her work with organizations such as the Red Cross, Muscular Dystrophy, parent-teacher organizations, and the Guam Professional Women's Club, Gloria, along with four others, established Sanctuary, Inc., an organization devoted to runaway and troubled youth.

This concern with helping people is one of Gloria's most notable characteristics and has been an underlying goal in all her endeavors. Her husband, Ted, shares this concern and the two are well known for their assistance to anyone in need. The Nelson home has continuously provided temporary refuge to young people and adults in need of help.

From 1962 to 1964, Gloria and her husband established the first high school on Palau. This unique experience enabled Gloria to develop a deep appreciation and understanding of other cultures and social systems. The concern for helping others, however, remained constant even in Palau. The Nelsons helped many young people obtain an education and even adopted two bright high school students so that they could continue their education on Guam.

Following their 2 years in Palau, Gloria and her husband pursued graduate studies at the University of New Mexico. After completing a Master's degree in elementary education with an emphasis on remedial reading and administration, Gloria returned to continue her career and provide the Guam public schools with many years of outstanding leadership.

After taking advantage of an early retirement option at age 41, Gloria was continuously called upon by the Governor as a problem-solver. One of the tasks she was given was to develop the Agency for Human Resource Development. Perhaps the most comprehenseive test of Gloria's leadership came after Typhoon Pamela in 1976. Gloria was appointed by Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo as a special assistant to coordinate the Federal Disaster Assistance efforts. This involved overseeing more than 800 major projects. Her well-known ability to deal with even the most difficult tasks was again recognized by Governor Bordallo in 1975 and in 1983 when he asked her to coordinate both of his inaugurations.

Religion has always played an important part in Gloria and Ted's family life. Devoted to the Church, Gloria and her family spend weekends providing help to the sisters at the Carmelite Convent. Gloria is also very active in the Catholic Daughters of the Americas as well as other church activities.

In 1983, Gloria resumed her career in education when she was appointed Director of Education by Governor Ricardo J. Bordallo. Her dynamic leadership was once again called upon to serve the children of Guam. Now in the fourth year, her administration is characterized by long-range educational planning, a refocusing on instruction, a commitment to staff development and effective schooling practices, as well as, operational excellence.

A tough-minded, aggressive and demanding leader, Gloria B. Nelson is also a warm, compassionate woman deeply concerned with her island and its people. She stands as an inspiration to all educators and as a model for the evolving leadership role of women in the Pacific.

RITA GUEVARA SABLAN
BUSINESSWOMAN

Rita G. Sablan of Agat village was born on January 8, 1926, in Agana, Guam. She is married to Frank B. Sablan and has 10 children. She is a proprietress of a general retail store and has been a businesswoman for over 39 years.

Mrs. Sablan completed her elementary and secondary education on Guam. She attended cosmetology college and graduated from Marinello and San Jose Beauty College in California and received her license from both Guam and the U.S. She also attended the Masketel Floral School in Los Angeles, California. In addition, she has attended various conventions for business and conferences for boards of directors and management, representing the Port Authority of Guam as an officer. But all in all, Rita Sablan is a self-educated woman whose knowledge and experience have made her the most active, aggressive, highly respected and successful businesswoman of Agat.

In spite of her family and business responsibilities, Rita Sablan has found time to serve her community of Agat village and other organizations. She is very active in both the Cathedral School and Father Duenas PTA, the Christian Mother, the Catholic Daughters of America, and the Cursillos. She served as president and member of the Parish Council, the Commissioner's Council, and the Guam Alliance for Mental Health. Also, she is an official of the Port Authority of Guam, Board of Directors, a chairperson for Agat Village Muscular Dystrophy Association, and a member of the National Hair Dresser and Cosmetologist Association, as well as of the California Astrology Association. She is serving the youth as a Volunteer Counselor for Juvenile Youths and organized a very effective Neighborhood Watch in her village, which is partly responsible for the lower rate of crimes committed there.

Mrs. Rita Guevara Sablan was one of the two women selected by the Guam committee to receive the award "Most Outstanding Woman of Guam, 1985."

ROSA TERESITA PEREZ SALAS
EDUCATOR AND CIVIC LEADER

Rosa Teresita Perez Salas was born in Agana, Guam, on October 8, 1926, the eldest of seven children. She is married to Ricardo Salas and has one son.

Rosa T. P. Salas attended Guam's elementary and secondary schools and graduated with honors (salutatorian) from George Washington High School in 1956. She received a 3-year scholarship from the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, where she received her Bachelor of Arts in English and education (1950). Later, she obtained her M.A. in special education at Los Angeles State College, California, in 1962.

In addition to her academic achievements, Rosa Salas has received many commendations and awards. Some of these honors include: (a) a Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice award, (b) a plaque for "Fostering and Enhancing the Employment of the Handicapped," from the Naval Ship Repair Facility, Guam, 1985, (c) a Resolution (#261) from the Guam Legislature for outstanding services, and (d) the honor of being listed in the Who's Who of American Women, 1977-1978, and the World's Who's Who of Women, 1978.

Mrs. Salas served the government and the people as an educator from 1945 to 1955 -- as an elementary teacher, secondary teacher, and then as a College of Guam instructor. After that she served as an assistant principal and program consultant from 1956 to 1964. When she obtained her M.A. in special education, she became Associate Superintendent of Curriculum and Instruction and the first Headstart Director on Guam (1965-1966). A year later, Mrs. Salas became the Associate Superintendent of Special Education and, at that same time, Acting Director of Education. In 1969, she established the First School for the Blind. From 1969 to 1976, Mrs. Salas served as Chief of Vocational Rehabilitation and later became the first Guamanian Director of Vocational Rehabilitation, a post which she held until her retirement in 1979-1980. In 1984, Mrs. Salas returned to the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation as its director.

In addition to numerous government and family responsibilities, Rosa T. P. Salas has found time to serve on many councils and boards, public and

private. She served on the Commission on Delinquency, Crime and Law Enforcement (1972-1975), the Governor's Advisory Council Commission on Aging (1978-1979), the Board of the Guam Rehabilitation and Workshop Center (1969-1979), the Governor's Committee on Reorganization of the Government of Guam (1983-1984), and on the Guam Job Training Council (1976-1986). She has also been active at the College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, University of Guam (1980-1983), on the Agana Municipal Council, the Council for State Administrators, the Man Power Planning Council, the Council for Exceptional Children, and the Marianas Association for Retarded Children. Mrs. Salas has served as an officer in her work with all of these councils.

In spite of her involvement with these numerous government agencies, boards and councils, Mrs. Salas is very active with civic duties and charitable organizations. She has been president of PTAs, a church organist (1950-1986), and an officer of the American Cancer Society, Muscular Dystrophy of America, American Red Cross and Lytico and Bodig Association of Guam. She is a charter member and past president of Soroptimist International, an organization of executive women (1978-1986).

Rosa T. P. Salas has three publications on education. The first was her "Education Marches On," published in the Peabody Journal of Education in November, 1966. The second, "Vocational and Social Aspects for the Mentally Retarded on Guam," was published in 1975 in the Japan League for the Mentally Retarded's Report on the Second Asian Conference on Mental Retardation. Her third publication was "Guam Department of Vocational Rehabilitation," published in Educational Perspectives, a journal of the College of Education, University of Hawaii, Vol. 15, No. 4, December, 1976.

Because of Mrs. Rosa T. P. Salas' achievements, accomplishments, and services to the community, she was selected by the Guam committee as one of the two women to receive the award "Most Outstanding Woman of Guam, 1985."

HAWAII

LUCILE ABREU
POLICE OFFICER

The middle child in a family of nine girls and five boys, Lucile Miranda instinctively knew when to speak up and when to patiently wait. Her father, Victor Miranda, was Filipino-Spanish-Chinese, and her mother, Marianna Peacock, was Portugese-Hawaiian-Caucasian. After Lucile was born in Honolulu in 1920, the family moved to Maui, where she attended elementary school. Her father, a master mechanic with Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, also served as an interpreter, helping immigrants who were having difficulties on their jobs in this new setting.

When Lucile was ready for high school, she spent the school year in Honolulu, attending the Hawaiian Mission Academy. Each summer she went back to Maui and worked. When she was 18, she married Frank Abreu, the boy next door on Maui. She decided to enroll at Jackson college (now Hawaii Pacific College) in order to prepare herself to work with disturbed children. She notes:

> I came from a large family, and I've always had children around me. Children are important to me. I don't believe that children are born with "bad blood." Behavior is learned. I believe, with all my heart, that if we can show them "This is what you are doing, and this is what you <u>can</u> do," and repeat it often enough, in precept and example and some counseling, that they may sometime try the other way, and find out that it works and they feel better.

Lucile and Frank had four sons: Frank Daryl, Frank Jr., Frank Walter, and Frank Dean. In 1954, Lucile adopted a baby girl and named her Francine (the feminine form of Frank!). As soon as the boys were in school part of the day, Lucile enrolled for more college courses, this time at the University of Hawaii. She spoke with Daniel Liu, Chief of Police at the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), about her interest in children who needed help, and he suggested that she do some research for them and observe the kids at the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division. "Or," he added, "would you rather be a policewoman? Then you could see the kids all over the place!" This appealed to Lucile -- it would be

like a living laboratory. She would be able to see the disadvantaged, the delinquent, the abused -- multitudes of children -- and be able to learn at her own pace.

In 1953, Lucile joined the HPD and was assigned to the only section where a woman was accepted, the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division (JCPD). In trying to juggle raising her own children, going to school and working, school had to go. The course in clinical psychology, which she wanted to pursue, was not offered at the Hawaii State School and Hospital. To go to a mainland school was out of the question.

As often as she could manage it, she would sign up for every training course the HPD offered. She discovered, however, that she was "locked in the Cage" (the nickname given the JCPD), unable to be promoted even when she knew the material and had passed the exams. She recalls:

> I had an inquisitive nature and wanted to find out how other details operated. I wanted to learn what it was like in the field, at the receiving desk, in the community relations office, in the vice. Any time I asked, I was told that it wasn't the policy of the department to have a woman in those areas, or it was too dangerous.

Mrs. Abreu took the sergeant's test, passed it, and was given a card that said "Report to Sergeant School." When she went, the officer told her that he was sorry, but the cadet who made up the list thought that L. M. Abreu was a male. Since the policy was that no women were accepted, she would have to go back to her division. Before leaving office, a chief could give token promotions and did make one woman a sergeant and another a detective, without administering the respective tests. Even had they qualified, they could not have worked in other departments as a sergeant or detective, so the "promotion" was definitely limited. Women were not given the opportunity to advance.

Two policewomen from Washington, D.C., came to Honolulu in connection with their research for a book about women in policing. They told Mrs. Abreu that there were very few policewomen nationwide, even though there were many who wanted to be. The Civil Rights laws of 1964 in theory had made equal opportunities possible at every level, but in actuality the number of women taking advantage of this was still very few. It was apparent that the application requirements for police officers were designed only for men (i.e., applicant must be 5'8", must be able to scale a high wall, etc.). Upon hearing that a person, man or woman, who passes a test twice without being promoted has grounds to file a lawsuit, Lucile decided it was time to act.

In 1972, Lucile Abreu filed a federal lawsuit alleging discrimination in the hiring and promotional practices of the Honolulu Police Department. In it she claimed that she had taken and passed promotional examinations, but had been passed over because of her sex. Considering the fact that approximately half of the members of the police department do not engage in duty which requires them to be physically aggressive or physically

strong, she noted that it was right that these positions should be open to women. Additionally, she felt there is a positive benefit in having women police officers deal with women and children offenders.

Despite the fact that the Commission named Honolulu officials and the Honolulu Police Department among the defendants in the suit and despite philosophical differences, Mrs. Abreu and Chief Keala remained cordial and respectful all 3 years that the case was in litigation. There was both good and bad publicity, some picketing by women's groups, but in spite of the pressures, Mrs. Abreu considered it a good time for her. "It gave me direction -- a goal to attain. First and foremost I am a Christian, and my personal philosophy kept me going. Everyone I talked to was always taller and bigger than I was and louder. But I was determined then to tell them how I felt." She was joyfully surprised to receive notes of encouragement from people she didn't know.

When the suit was settled in Mrs. Abreu's favor, there was more than personal satisfaction. She had made it possible for other women to come into the police department, join the patrol, and be able to be promoted like the men. Though she was entitled to considerable back pay, she chose not to accept anything but the amount that would increase her retirement benefits. Her family objected, but she was firmly committed to the principle involved, not to any personal financial gain.

Knowing that not having a college degree would also stand in the way of her promotion to some of the higher positions, Mrs. Abreu enrolled at Chaminade University. She had to start as a freshman, all over again, because it had been over 10 years since she had completed her junior year. After she graduated with a B.A. in 1975, she was promoted to the rank of Detective, transferred to the Criminal Investigation Division (CID) and assigned to a newly created Rape Squad. Here she was able to provide needed support and guidance to rape victims.

In 1978, Mrs. Abreu was chosen Mother of the Year. She says, "Every child that came in was dear to me and I treated them just like a mother." Often the kids would say "I want to see Mama Abreu (or Auntie). I don't want nobody else." And Mrs. Abreu would say, "No, you go with whom you're assigned, and be as nice a lady as you can, and when you are through, if you want to see me I'll get in touch with you and we'll have our own session." Many times she would take them for coffee and doughnuts, or hot chocolate and saimin. The men in the department would say, "You shouldn't do that -- you're too soft a cop. You should be more firm." But she'd respond, "Well, you have your ways and I have mine." Mrs. Abreu describes her philosophy:

> I believe that you can't talk to a person on an empty stomach. Feed 'em first, give them a bowl of soup, warm them up, and then they might have something to say. Often their belligerency will just disappear. And it's saying a lot more than even words. They'd thank me and sometimes give a little hug. They like touching and knowing that somebody is sincere. If there were things that they wanted me to do that

I couldn't, I'd explain why. You don't have to make all kinds of excuses for the truth, the basic truth. Clearly state some options they have and then put it on them to make the decision.

This approach worked well on many occasions. "In the 25 years that I was a police officer, I know that I handled more than 25,000 children on a one-to-one basis. Some even died in my arms, overdosing. These things you keep forever. You learn a lot about life from the children of the world. I have never lost that zest for them, that yen for them."

Even the policemen treated Mrs. Abreu like a mother. They knew they could confide in her and whatever they discussed would be strictly between the two of them. The last month before her retirement in 1978, they put out this notice on the CRIME INFORMATION BULLETIN, with an artist's sketch of Detective Abreu:

RETIRED SUSPECT

ABREU, LUCILE Female, age about 33
(give or take a little)

5'3", 105 lbs., Hawn/Ptgs/Cau/Chi

At age 18: 35-24-34

Today: 44-24-44 and still growing.

Mother to 125 boys and 682 girls.

One of a kind. Rare specie. Consider endangered.

Peculiarities: Loves the name "Frank."
Named all of her children "Frank," including her husband whose name we suspect was Manuel.
Considers all CID personnel as "Frank."

First female dick.

Joined the male chauvinistic Honolulu Police Department in 1953, and after all these years, does not swear or cuss.

DO NOT ARREST.

Handle with care.

Handle with TENDER LOVING CARE.

INEZ MACPHEE ASHDOWN
HISTORIAN

Inez MacPhee Ashdown was born December 20, 1899, in Ft. D.A. Russell, Wyoming. She moved to Hawaii in 1907 when her father, Angus MacPhee, won the Cheyenne Frontier Day roping contest and with it a trip to the islands. MacPhee found his home here and became manager of Ulupalakua Ranch. His daughter, under the care of a Hawaiian cowboy, continued to love riding the range and began to learn the tales of old Hawaii from her cowboy kahu.

During her first year in Hawaii, Inez also met Queen Lili'uokalani, who provided inspiration for her life by telling the child to "help my people to remember their heritage of aloha."

Inez spent her growing-up years traveling back and forth between Maui and the mainland after her parents divorced and her mother moved away. During her late teens she lived with the family of Louis Von Tempsky, whose daughter Armine wrote the classic Born in Paradise.

As a young woman, Inez taught at Ulupalakua School. She also helped her father in the early days of his attempts to reclaim Kaho'olawe from the ravaging teeth of sheep and goats, turning the island into a cattle and horse ranch which was closed when the military took over at the beginning of World War II.

Married in 1928 to Charles Ashdown, Inez settled into the life of a young matron at Honolua Ranch in West Maui and reared two sons, Angus and James. She befriended elderly Hawaiians in Lahaina and began to learn the history of that area.

She also began to write about the area for magazines and newspapers. When she wrote a chant about a Maui performance by dancer Iolani Luahine, she was given the name "Aina Kaulana" by the Maui, Hawaii, Women's Club. It meant she "brought pride to the land."

Inez was instrumental in forming the Territorial Historic Sites Commission in 1953 and was the first Maui commissioner. She was involved in preservation of such sites as the Baldwin House, now Maui's best-known

historic site, and acted as guide and assistant to visiting scholars, such as archeologist Kenneth Emory.

In 1968, Inez was hired by Mayor Elmer Cravalho to document sites for the county and spent the next 10 years collecting information on historical and archeological sites. She published some of this information in her book, Ke Alaloa o Maui, and also has written several other books about Maui and Kaho'olawe.

In 1982, Mayor Hannibal Tavares named Inez Maui County's Historian Emeritus. She has served as grand marshall for all three of Maui's major parades and rode on horseback in the Makawao 4th of July parade in 1986.

In addition to her historic preservation work and writing, Inez worked as a telephone switchboard operator, winning a meritorious award from the Navy for her work during World War II. She was the first operator at the old Kaiser Hospital on Oahu and also at Maui Memorial Hospital.

At age 86, almost completely blind, Inez still is in demand with students, researchers, and others who want to hear her stories of old Hawaii and a world that no longer exists.

DEBORAH KAPULE
COMMUNITY LEADER
(1798-1853)

Deborah Kapule was born on Kauai. She also bore the name Haakulou and was the daughter of Kahekili, a chief of Waimea, Kauai. Her mother's name was Hawea.

Kapule was married about 1815 to Kaumualii, the last king of the islands of Kauai and Niihau. It is said that she was his favorite wife.

Kapule set an example for the people of Kauai by attending church services and by learning to read and write. In 1821, she faced the first of several tragedies of her life. King Kamehameha II (Liholiho) unexpectedly visited Kauai. One afternooon he invited Kaumualii aboard his ship and, without warning, sailed for Oahu, where the kidnapped king was forced to become the husband of Kaahumanu, the powerful widow of Kamehameha I.

Before Kaumualii was carried off, the ruling chiefs in Honolulu had urged him to put Deborah Kapule aside. Kaumualii ignored the advice, which is probably one of the reasons he was kidnapped. With their ruler a virtual prisoner in Honolulu, the people of Kauai turned to Kapule for direction. Her power lay in the example she set.

In 1822, Kapule was maintaining a school in Waimea that had two teachers and 50 students. By this time she was married to Kealiiahonui, a son of Kaumualii. This relationship was quickly brought to an end when Kaahumanu ordered Kealiiahonui to Honolulu to become a husband to her. By April, 1824, Kapule had married Simeon Kaiu, a promising, devout young man who sometimes served as a judge.

In late May, 1824, news reached Kauai that their captive king, Kaumualii, was gravely ill. Kapule and others rushed to Honolulu, but arrived only in time for his funeral. He was buried in Lahaina, Maui, and after attending these burial services Kapule returned to Kauai. When she landed at Waimea a large crowd greeted her, wailing at the loss of Kaumualii. The press of people became so great that Kapule was lifted up and carried above them to safety.

The people of Kauai were frightened and in turmoil. At that time the island was divided between those who wanted to rebel and those who thought it prudent to remain part of a united kingdom. In early August, 1824, a group of rebels, including the dead king's son, George Kaumualii, attacked the fort at Waimea. The rebels came close to taking it, but were beaten back. Kapule was the most prominent of those who came to the aid of the defenders. With drawn sword she helped to repel the attack. More important, her example undoubtedly swayed many to remain loyal to a united Hawaii, and the rebellion was quickly put down.

Kapule continued to be a steadfast church supporter. In December, 1825, she and Kaahumanu were among a small group accepted as members at Kawaiahao Church in Honolulu. From then on she used the name Deborah. She returned to Kauai, where she lived a life of apparent contentment. She bore a son, Josiah Kaumualii, to Simeon Kaiu and in 1835 moved to her lands in Wailua. There she and her husband started a school and hoped to establish a mission. She had brought 16 church members with her from Waimea.

Tragedy struck again when Simeon Kaiu died. The loss of her husband brought grief and confusion, and soon Kapule was alienated from the church. She became involved with a young man who was married to a daughter of Kaumualii by another wife. This led to her excommunication from the church in 1838. Through these trying years Kapule kept the respect of the Hawaiians on Kauai. Her home by the Wailua River became a hospitable stopping place for many persons traveling to and from the northern part of the island.

Sometime between 1836 and 1840 Kapule was dispossessed of her property and sent to Honolulu. The new governor of Kauai had long been jealous of her popularity and influence over the people. For a period of time she lived in poverty on Oahu. Finally, the Reverend William Richards came to her assistance and she was returned to Wailua and some of her property was restored.

In 1840, several scientists from the United States Exploring Expedition led by Charles Wilkes stopped at Wailua. Deborah Kapule supplied a canoe in which they explored the upper Wailua River. That evening Kapule provided a well-set table and lodging for her guests, who reported that she had about 40 men working for her. In 1847, author-traveler Chester Lyman was ferried across the Wailua River to the residence of Kapule. The next morning she introduced Lyman to her aged father who lived in a nearby house and who remembered well the arrival of Captain James Cook to Kauai in 1778.

By 1847, Deborah Kapule was back in the good graces of the missionaries. She had built a church at Wailua and helped raise money for the construction of a church at Koloa. In 1848, she brought a pair of oxen from Wailua to move timbers for the new church in Waimea. In the early 1850s, her only child, Josiah Kaumualii, died. It was the final tragedy. In 1853, Deborah Kapule became ill while at Waimea. She died there in August, 1853, when she was about 55 years old. An obituary noted that her passing was deeply felt by her people and that she had been a great influence for good.

BEATRICE KRAUSS
BOTANIST, TEACHER, HISTORIAN

Mention Hawaii, and most Americans picture a sandy beach and waving palm trees. Not so for Beatrice Krauss, whose girlhood was spent in the lush Manoa Valley on Oahu and on a homestead at Haiku, Maui. For her the picture is of glistening green mountains emerging from the morning mist, waterfalls splashing down the cliffs following a tropical rain, muddy taro patches and hundreds of flowers and ferns with exotic colors and names.

Beatrice was born in 1903, the second daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth Krauss. The young couple had moved to Hawaii from their home in San Francisco just 2 years earlier, when Frederick had been offered a teaching position at the Kamehameha Schools. An agronomist, Mr. Krauss later accepted a position at the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station and within a few years was teaching at the College of Hawaii (predecessor to the present Univerity of Hawaii). It was at this time that the family moved to Manoa Valley. Beatrice remembers roaming through the taro patches that covered half the valley, exploring caves and ancient burial grounds, drinking from the Manoa streams, playing in the banana fields and watching the sweet potato harvest roll down Round Top Hill. She proudly relates that Hawaii's two main industries, sugarcane and pineapple, had their start in this valley.

In 1912, Bea's father was granted a homestead on Maui -- 50 acres of fertile but uncultivated land. Among the conditions were that he would build a house on the land and plant a specific number of trees within the first 6 years, at which time he could purchase the land at $12 an acre. In addition to meeting those conditions, he and the family were able to raise virtually everything they needed: vegetables, fruits, cows, swine, chickens. They had a milk route, cured their own bacon and ham, and sold dressed poultry to the Wailuku Hotel. Bea, her older sister and two younger brothers helped milk the cows and make the butter and cheese. They attended a one-room, red school house for the homesteaders, which was as pioneering as anything in the West. When they were old enough to go to college, the family moved back to Honolulu.

When Beatrice graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1926 with a Bachelor of Science degree, she was the first woman ever to take the full curriculum in agriculture. Usually the classes were small, and the men "more or less" accepted her, although she recalls some embarrassment on their part when it came to animal husbandry and related courses.

Soon after graduation, Ms. Krauss was hired as Assistant Plant Physiologist at the Pineapple Research Institute in Honolulu. Her primary focus was on pineapple physiology. At first, she was the only woman on the staff, but before long other women came. Ms. Krauss worked for 15 years before she was promoted to Associate, while her male colleagues were promoted in 5 to 10 years. She knew that she was receiving less pay, but it didn't particularly bother her. She had enough to live comfortably, was able to take interesting trips as part of her job, and loved her work, so that was all that mattered. However, at the insistence of another woman colleague, Ms. Krauss did talk with the Director of the Institute about some of the inequities. His comment was, "You just have to accept this kind of thing if you are a woman," with a finality that indicated that this was also his own feeling. Unfortunately, this kind of discrimination in terms of position titles and pay has remained in the world of science for quite some time.

Ms. Krauss expresses her own attitude this way: "I believe there should be equal opportunity (for women) but I won't go out militantly for it. I had equal opportunities to do research and publish, and I don't think I worked harder to get it, because I love my work and I worked hard anyway." She was involved in great advances made in the use of plant regulators (hormones), thereby increasing the nutritional value, the quality, and the productivity of several varieties of pineapple. She has unstintingly shared her knowledge at research institutes in Europe, Russia, India, Japan and Indonesia, and is the author of numerous scientific papers on pineapple research. In 1927, she spent a year studying at the University of Berlin and in 1939 she did work at Cornell University.

Officially, Ms. Krauss retired in 1968, after working 42 years at the Pineapple Research Institute. However, she continued to work as a volunteer in the Botany Department of the University of Hawaii, teaching and doing research for 6 more years. She turned her attention to the ethnobotany of the Hawaiians and has published pamphlets, monographs, and articles for scientific journals on this subject. Her extensive botanical background, coupled with the fact that she has lived in Hawaii all her life and has absorbed so much of its rich culture, made her classes very popular.

Since 1974, Ms. Krauss has kept regular office hours at the Lyon Arboretum, a 124-acre complex run by the university for education and research. Located high up in her beloved Manoa Valley, it is the perfect setting for such seminars as "The History of Manoa," and "Ethnobotany of the Hawaiians." Her lecture series on "Ancient Hawaiian Medicinal Herbs" and other related topics is open to the public. In addition, she

conducts workshops for children and adults on making and decorating tapa, ancient toys, and other things.

At 82, she is currently preparing a manuscript for a textbook on "The Ethnobotany of the Hawaiians" at the request of the University of Hawaii Press. All those who attend her lectures and workshops leave with heightened appreciation for the Hawaiian culture, the land and its lush foliage, the history cradled between the mountain ridges, and for this keen and devoted woman.

THELMA LINDSEY
EDUCATOR AND CIVIC LEADER

Thelma Kailianu Lindsey was born on October 31, 1908, in Waimea on the island of Hawaii. She was one of ten children. She lost her mother when she was 13 years old.

For the children of Waimea an eighth grade education, which Thelma completed, was all that was available in those early years. Thelma had, however, a burning desire to further her education, and she pursued this goal throughout her life.

In 1924, she married George Lindsey, also of Waimea. They had two children. Their son, George, a 1945 graduate of Kamehameha, has retired from the Army and is now serving as ROTC Instructor at Daly City's High School in California. Their daughter, Lulu, is employed at Mauna Lani Bay Hotel as a PBX operator. Thelma and George also have an adopted son, Donald Lindsey, a 1950 graduate of Kamehameha, who has also retired from the Army and is now employed by the U. S. Postal Service in San Mateo, California, and an adopted daughter, Daphne, who is a senior at Parker School.

While Thelma raised her family she worked, always in the field of education, her primary interest. She also worked toward earning her high school diploma by attending adult education classes in Hilo -- a distance of 60 miles from Waimea -- or 120 miles roundtrip. She completed all requirements in December, 1957, and was awarded her high school diploma with very fine standing.

Her first association with the Department of Education was as the Cafeteria Manager at Waimea School for the school year 1946-47. The following year she served as a substitute teacher and from 1947 to 1952 she taught kindergarten through grade 8 at Waimea School. The next 6 years she was acting principal of Waikii School, which was located about 12 miles out of Waimea on the Saddle Road. In 1958, Waikii School was closed and merged with Waimea School. Thelma then taught the second and fifth grades at Waimea until June, 1960.

For ten consecutive summers, beginning with the summer of 1953, she attended summer school at the University of Hawaii, taking courses to enrich her teaching background. She has a rare quality and ability to teach -- all age groups. She has great patience and perseverance which result in rewarding results for both herself as a teacher and those she teaches.

Thelma's leadership qualities are immeasurable. During the busiest years of her life she found time to serve the community and her church. The following is a list of some of her activities and achievements as a leader in her community:

PTA -- President, 4 years; Vice President, 2 years; Secretary, 2 years; Program Chairperson, 6 years; Hospitality Chairperson, 2 years. Thelma was the first PTA president for the Waimea School Association. She was the only woman to hold this office until 1981 when another Waimea resident became the second woman president.

Adult Education -- Coordinator, 4 years.

Girl Scouts -- Leader, 20 consecutive years.

Waimea Fair Committee -- Chairperson, 10 years.

Kamehameha Day Celebration Committee -- Chairperson, 1955 to 1972.

Waimea Women's Club -- President, 3 years.

University Extension Service -- Leader, 10 years.

Waimean Hawaiian Civic Club -- Charter Member; Recording Secretary, 4 years; Board Member, 7 years; Scholarship Committee Chairperson, 8 years; Choral Group Director, 19 years; President, 4 years.

The Waimea Hawaiian Civic Club was organized in 1949. William Lindsey was the president, Thelma was the secretary. Thelma led the club to a most successful year of achievement in 1969 which resulted in the Waimea Club winning two of the State Association's highest honors: the Most Outstanding Hawaiian Civic Club and the Kuhio Award for achievement in Hawaii's history and culture. She also won the State Association's award for The Most Outstanding Member of the State Association and she led her club to win second place in the Mele Hoolaulea song contest, losing by only one point. Thelma became President of the club after Bernard Kinney, a position she held until 1976. She led her club to win many state outstanding musical achievements, most recently leading the choir to a first place win in the 1980 convention that was held in Kauai.

Church Activities -- Mother's Society, President, 24 years; District President for Society, 4 years; Sunday School teacher from 1922 to 1975, 53 years; Primary Association teacher (children ages 3-11), 35 years; Young People's Mutual Improvement Association from 1929 to

1972. For this service Thelma was presented with the Honorary Gleaner award in 1956. This award is the highest award a woman can earn in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Only one person in the State is allowed to win this award.

In 1969, Thelma was again highly honored by her church. This time for having the longest years of service in the Young People's Organization. She served as Chorister and Music Director for her church for 46 years from June 13, 1923, to June, 1975 -- not only in her local ward but also as the islandwide director of music for her church from 1970-1978.

With the advent of resort hotels in the South Kohala area, a new interest was sparked for Thelma. She enrolled in a correspondence course with the Lewis Hotel Training School and earned her diploma in July, 1965.

She was employed by the Mauna Kea Beach Hotel as its first Personnel Director. She received written commendations from the hotel's managers praising her performance while she held this position.

Thelma left Mauna Kea Beach Hotel on March 8, 1966, to fulfill one of her life-long dreams: She opened her Waimea Day Care Center on March 14, 1966. It was located in a large fenced off grassy area bordered by flower and vegetable gardens which the children enjoyed and tended as part of their school training. This facility was of tremendous service to the Waimea community. With the opening of Thelma's school, many young mothers were able to work with free minds, knowing that their youngsters were not only well cared for but at the same time receiving excellent pre-school training. The teachers at Waimea School welcomed Thelma's pupils each new school year. Unfortunately, Thelma was forced to close her school in 1982 due to illness.

From March, 1969, to August, 1970, Thelma was president of "Pre-School Organization for the Island of Hawaii," the first organization of pre-school teachers on Hawaii. Thelma was instrumental in laying the groundwork for the founding of this group, as she firmly believed that there was a need to correlate the pre-school work of day care centers throughout the island with that of the Department of Education. She set up various work committees which carried programs of interest to all parts of the island. This effort resulted in the development of pre-school teachers' workshops which were coordinated through the Community College and Department of Education. The workshops proved to be so beneficial that they were continued.

Thelma was the General Chairperson for the Waimea area for the State Foundation of Cultural Arts. From 1970 to 1978, she initiated many programs, lectures, and excursions which accelerated interest in Hawaiiana in the Waimea community -- an area rich in historical events and landmarks. Thelma was instrumental in initiating the "Kupuna program" in the public schools. She was one of the first kupuna in Waimea School and along with Mrs. Mary Bell, her sister and others, introduced the Hawaiian language into the public school system.

Throughout her life, Thelma has demonstrated exemplary community spirit and leadership with great enthusiasm and pleasantness. It has been said, "It is the busy people that get things done." This statement truly describes Thelma Lindsey.

HELEN LYMAN
CIVIC LEADER

Helen Irene Maxson was born in 1903 in the outskirts of Machle Rock, Iowa, a small town of 700 people. Her parents were dedicated farmers. Her father held the demanding responsibility of managing the farmers' grain co-op. Helen's family always encouraged and supported her. For example, her family uprooted their farm and moved to a nearby town so she would not have to commute to school.

Her interests have always involved service to others. Even though she graduated from Iowa State Teacher's College with a major in Latin, she pursued a position as executive secretary at the YWCA in Nebraska.

Jobs were not easy to come by in 1929, so Helen applied for a job in Hawaii. She received the job of executive secretary of the Hilo YWCA. From 1929 through 1933 she not only enhanced the Hilo YWCA but helped to organize branches in other communities on the island of Hawaii.

In June of 1933, Helen married Orlando H. Lyman. She resigned her YWCA position, and she and Orlando lived on Maui until 1935. Orlando is the third generation of the prominent Kamaaina Lyman family, great grandson of David Beldon and Sarah Lyman who came to the islands in 1832 as missionaries for the American Board. The Lymans as a family have contributed much to the westernization of Hilo. They brought education, religion and new ideas. Their Hilo home became the center of activities in the 19th century. Today David and Sarah Lyman's house is a part of the Lyman House Memorial Museum which also includes a modern museum building. Helen has dedicated her life to the museum and the legacy of her husband's family. Both she and her husband Orlando have contributed much to the operation of the museum and to the community of Hilo.

The responsibilities related to the museum have been more than demanding: Helen has been a chief money raiser and developer of the minute details of the building construction as she participated in the planning of the modern museum building, which was completed in 1972. She is a member of the accessions committee and is presently a member of the Mission House Committee. In the past, she has helped to preserve and identify furniture and other artifacts that belonged to early

missionaries and especially to members of the Lyman family. Helen is a member of the Board of Trustees and secretary to the Board. At age 83 she drives herself twice a week to the museum for the flower arrangements that are located in the Mission House. To this day she gathers flowers from her garden and brings them to the house.

Helen has continued her service activities. She was a member of the YWCA Board of Directors until recently and has also held a variety of offices for the YWCA. She is a member of the women's group at First Foreign Church, now First United Protestant Church. For many years she was the hospitality chairperson. (This is the church that was originally started by missionaries to Hawaii.) In addition, she is a member of The Waiakea Social Settlement Board on Civics Committee and the outdoor committee for the Hilo Women's Club, and she has donated many hours of energy to the Hilo Hospital Auxiliary.

Her other interests include cooking, entertaining, collecting cut glass, learning about antiques and china, gardening and flower arranging.

AH QUON McELRATH
SOCIAL WORKER AND LABOR ORGANIZER

Like many people born and raised in Hawaii, Ah Quon McElrath grew up in a bilingual family. Her mother, Wong Shee, came to Honolulu from China with many other "picture brides." She married Leong Chew, a Chinese man with a variety of skills and jobs. Ah Quon, their sixth child, was born in December, 1915, when her mother was in her forties. After the birth of a seventh child, a boy, Mrs. Leong became blind. Her husband died a few years later.

The death of the principal wage earner put a heavy burden on the older children. They began working at an early age, first picking keawe beans, or collecting dry bones to sell to a fertilizer company. They attended the public school where they spoke English, but with their mother, who never learned English, they spoke Chinese. The neighborhood was multi-ethnic, with Japanese, Filipinos, Hawaiians and Koreans as well as Chinese.

When Ah Quon was in junior high, she was editor of the school paper. In high school she kept up with her writing, but also was active in music and drama. Every summer she had to work. She says, "It was a tough life, but it was a fascinating, good life." Ah Quon and her younger brother were the only two who went to college -- the older children had to work to keep the family going. Ah Quon had five jobs one year, just to be able to make enough money to pay her tuition. In 1938, she graduated magna cum laude from the University of Hawaii, with a major in sociology and a minor in anthropology.

For the next 10 years she worked on the Territorial Board of Public Welfare. Beginning in the late 1930s, she was a volunteer organizer. In August, 1941, she married Robert McElrath, a former merchant seaman from Seattle, Washington. An activist in the labor movement, Robert was involved in handling the 1941 strike of dock workers on the island of Kauai. By 1944, he was one of the chief organizers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU). Ah Quon took an active part in putting their records in order, writing letters and making speeches -- all on a volunteer basis. She recalls one Sunday afternoon when three or four people came to their house, and together they laid out

the plans for organizing the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, which is now known as the famous Dole Company.

Wages for sugar workers were 19 cents an hour in 1945. Bob helped organize the teritory-wide sugar strike in 1946 that lasted 79 days. The companies fought back by accusing labor unions of being connected with communism. Cited by the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities on contempt charges for refusing to answer questions, Bob nevertheless remained committed to the struggle of lifting people out of an intolerable situation and putting them into a higher economic class.

The only woman in the labor movement for many years, Ah Quon took a very prominent role, undaunted by the criticism prevalent at the time. During the sugar strike, she set up the union's welfare system. Having worked at the Board of Public Welfare, she was familiar with assistance programs, free school lunches, and other benefits. To feed the 28,000 striking sugar workers and their families, Ah Quon helped organize soup kitchens. The kitchens were staffed and run by union member volunteers, who learned to monitor donations and expenses and provide healthful yet economical meals. As Ah Quon says:

> They were crackerjacks. The union served as a vehicle by which these individuals gained a dignity and self respect which they had never had before. The soup kitchens made possible a socializing process and provided needed solidarity. People found out that they were not alone, that everybody else was going through the same kinds of things.

During the longshoremen's strike of 1949, Mrs. McElrath worked with the strikers to arrange with the Catholic diocese for deferment of tuition for strikers' children, and for deferment of payment for schoolbook rental and school fees for children of longshoremen in public schools. She extended further the kinds of programs that she had set up in the '46 sugar strike, helping members learn how to approach banks, landlords, and utility companies.

In 1954, when unions began negotiating some rather important fringe benefits (such as pension plans and medical plans, for example), the ILWU hired Mrs. McElrath as a full-time social worker. For 25 years she was one of the chief spokespersons for the union, testifying in the legislature for appropriate bills. She would go to the unemployment compensation office and talk to Chinese women, urging them to join the union. They formed the intermittent worker cadre: those who only work during the canning season and are not regular year-round employees. She also worked in organizing women hotel workers, whose jobs are traditionally very exploited. Through the union, they were able to get decent wages, working conditions, and fringe benefits, and assumed roles of leadership that they were never afforded in the past. Through this organization, they were able to take a measure of control over their lives.

Mrs. McElrath helped develop in-service training for unit officers. They learned how to recognize problems on the job which might indicate that there was a problem at home, how to make referrals of people who were unemployed to the public welfare office, how to help fill out unemployment compensation and workers' compensation forms -- the whole gamut of human services. They also learned how the union was organized and studied the history of the economic development of Hawaii. Ah Quon herself did a year of graduate study at the University of Michigan rather late in life, as she says, "because I figured I needed to get away and find out what was happening in social work."

Beginning in 1983, Mrs. McElrath worked for 2 years as Public Policy Associate ("a euphemism for a lobbyist") for The Villiers Foundation in Washington, D.C. This private nonprofit organization is interested in the problems of the elderly, particularly the elderly poor, as they are affected by health care and income maintenance.

This courageous woman's influence began at the grass-roots level and extended to the nation's capital. She has shown women that they have the same qualities of leadership as men. As she remarks about her experience:

> Working for the union provided me with a great deal of opportunity for growth which I would not have had. I might have been just another social worker -- sour, cynical, working for the state, and wondering what in the world I was doing here. No, I was out there where the battles were being fought. I was not in a social agency repressing people and, in fact, curbing their due process. Being a member of a minority group, the Chinese, and being a woman, I reinforced a feeling among women that they could get out and <u>do</u> things.

How did she keep going when the going got rough? "If you <u>believe</u> in what you're doing while momentarily the situation is upsetting, you can't cave in. After all, if you cave in everybody else will cave in. Who is going to be at the forefront? Do you have that kind of courage and bravery and belief in what you're doing that you can act as a model?" Ah Quon McElrath does. Her greatest satisfaction lies in the fact that she helped other working people gain an understanding of their own strengths, to know that they, too, can make a difference.

PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK
STATESWOMAN

Patsy Takemoto was born on December 6, 1927, in Paia, a small town on the island of Maui in the Hawaiian Islands. Her paternal grandparents had migrated to Hawaii from Japan in the 1880s to work in the sugar cane fields. Her father, Suematsu Takemoto, was one of the first Americans of Japanese ancestry to earn a degree in civil engineering from the University of Hawaii. Her mother, Mitama Tateyama Takemoto, was the third eldest of eleven children. Patsy describes her own youth as carefree and "marvelous beyond description." Her family gave her the feeling that "there were people around you who cared about what you did and how you did it."

As a girl, Patsy enjoyed playing baseball and football with her older brother and his friends and exhibited a high degree of skill in these sports. She showed an early interest in reading. Her parents would drive her to the library in a town 6 miles away, and she would often stay until the library closed, 5 or 6 hours later. This doubtless contributed to Patsy's ease with words, both written and oral.

At Maui High School she was elected student body president and was valedictorian of her senior class. Because she had experienced several illnesses during childhood, the family doctor was one of her idols, so she initially chose pre-med courses when she enrolled at the University of Hawaii. She studied a year at Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and at the University of Nebraska, then returned to Hawaii to graduate with a degree in zoology and chemistry. She applied to more than 20 medical schools, but was turned down by them all.

Her professors encouraged her to pursue a law degree. Fortunately, the admissions office at the University of Chicago accepted her to fill their quota for "foreign" students. While still working on her law degree there, she met John Francis Mink, a World War II Air Force hero from Pennsylvania who was studying for his Master's degree in geology. Patsy and John were married in January, 1951, and a daughter, Gwendolyn, was born in 1952.

Ms. Mink applied to a number of legal firms both in Chicago and in Honolulu, but was not hired. With characteristic personal courage and some financial help from her father, she decided to open her own business. As the first American woman of Japanese ancestry licensed to practice law in Hawaii, she attracted the attention of the media. In 1955, she served as attorney for the House of Representatives during the Territorial legislative session and thus became active in politics.

Patsy Mink organized the Young Democrats of Oahu and served as its first chairperson. In 1956, she was elected to her first political office as Oahu's 5th District Representative in the state House. Almost immediately she acquired a reputation for outspokenness. She publicly opposed H-bomb testing on Christmas Island and began, during that first term of office, what was to become a career-long espousal of women's rights. Near the end of her term, she ran for the Territorial Senate and succeeded in dislodging the incumbent. She was the youngest senator in the Legislature.

In 1964, Patsy Mink became the first congresswoman from the state of Hawaii in the U.S. House of Representatives; she continued in that office for six successive terms. She soon spoke out publicly against the war in Vietnam, declaring that, "It is just as immoral to intervene with a virtual genocide in Vietnam as it was for the Aryan 'pure' race in Germany to slaughter six million Jews." She was among the earliest advocates of amnesty for draft evaders and executive clemency for soldiers who were unfavorably discharged for this stance and urged increased awareness of the thousands of years of Asian culture:

> Any justification of the war reflects a racist policy which approves the continued slaughter of Asians by Asians. Unless our people can be made to understand the magnitude of the error in Vietnam, and why it happened, the malignancy in our national mentality will continue. Throughout our brief history, we have pretended that the civilization of Western Europe was the sole guiding force of human destiny . . . . We need to know that there has been culture in Asia, and science and art, going back for thousands of years. The Caucasian race alone cannot lay claim to all the triumphs of human ingenuity.

Patsy Mink has been a courageous and persistent advocate in the state of Hawaii and in the U.S. Congress for basic human rights and equal opportunities for women. When President Nixon nominated George Harrold Carswell to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Congresswoman Mink was the first opposition witness and the only member of Congress to ask the Senate Judiciary Committee to reject Carswell on the ground that this confirmation would constitute "an affront to the women of America." She cited Carswell's refusal, while a judge of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, to reconsider a woman's claim that she was denied a job because she had children of preschool age. In so doing, Mink said that Carswell "demonstrated a total lack of understanding of the concept of equality . . . and the right of women to be treated equally and fairly under the law."

Post Office regulations used to bar women from positions as postal inspectors -- Ms. Mink brought this to the attention of the Postmaster General, and 2 weeks later applications for women postal inspectors were being accepted. As a member of the Education and Labor Committee, she drafted legislation designed to eliminate sex discrimination at all educational levels. The women's education bill she sponsored in 1972 called for specific changes in curriculum to do away with the role-conditioning to which girls are subjected in the public schools. Also in 1972, Patsy Mink entered the Presidential primary in Oregon, thus demonstrating the concept of absolute equality at all levels, even among those seeking the highest office in our land. She predicted that "There'll be a woman Vice President sooner than might otherwise have been the case."

From February, 1977, to May, 1978, Ms. Mink served as Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Oceans, International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, Department of State. She was the National President of Americans for Democratic Action for 3 years. Taking a hiatus from national politics, she returned to Hawaii and in 1983 ran for the Honolulu City Council. She was promptly elected its chairperson. In 1985, three councilmen surprised their democratic constituents by switching to the Republican party. Ms. Mink took the initiative, both vocally and legally, for their recall, and the voters in the districts involved successfully removed the three from office.

Known for being articulate, independent, candid, and deeply humanistic, she continues to support legislation that is positive and productive. Patsy Mink has a vision. In her own words:

> People, young and old, are the principal purpose for the existence of any government. I believe we can turn this country around and generate a prosperity which enriches our soul: full employment; more schools, more teachers; more food for the hungry; more technology for a cleaner and purer environment; more mass transportation; more open spaces, parks, and recreational facilities; more housing for the poor; a health care program which guarantees every human being free hospitalization as a matter of right; a child care program for children of all ages.

MARY KAWENA PUKU'I
HISTORIAN, LINGUIST, TRANSLATOR, TEACHER,
COMPOSER, AND AUTHORITY ON HAWAIIAN CULTURE

Henry Nathaniel Wiggin left Salem, Massachusetts, in 1884 and arrived in Ka'u on the Big Island of Hawaii where he first found work as a time-keeper on the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation. He was promoted to head overseer and later went to work for the Matson Navigation Company. Eleven years after arriving in the islands he married Mary Keliipa ahana Kanakaole, a young Hawaiian girl. Their only child, a baby girl, was born in 1895, and they named her Mary Abigail Kawena-'ula-o-ka-lani-a-Hi'iaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele-ka-wahine'ai-honua, which translated means "the rosy glow in the sky made by Hi'iaka in the bosom of Pele, the earth consuming woman." The old Hawaiians had the custom of aumakua -- belief in a personal god -- and this baby's family paid particular tribute to the volcano goddess Pele.

The midwife who assisted at the baby's birth was her maternal grandmother. It was customary for a first-born male child to be given to his paternal grandparents, and for the first-born female child to be given to her maternal grandparents. This practice insured that the eldest children of each family would be taught the skills and lifestyle of their ancestors. But would an American father agree to this arrangement? When the grandmother asked "Is this child mine?" Henry surprised everyone by saying yes, and added, "I'm not really giving her up. Her grandmother is old -- let her enjoy the child in the little time she has left."

The long name was shortened to Kawena (pronounced Kavena). She grew up speaking Hawaiian with everyone except her father, with whom she communicated only in English. Much of her early childhood was spent absorbing the natural beauty around her, which consisted of a green hillside in the midst of large expanses of bare lava waste. From time to time the great volcano would erupt and Pele would send rivers of fire rushing down the mountain slopes. Unlike the everchanging distractions in Honolulu, the people of Ka'u still observed all the old customs and time-honored obligations. The ancient family lore was shared in evening story-telling and in daily conversation. All life's experiences were related to its wisdom. As a tot, Kawena was required to learn and recite

the names of every relative, giving the relationship and naming the location of the person's home. She memorized old chants, rituals and customs, and also studied music, becoming an accomplished dancer. Her grandmother was a member of the Mormon church, yet she still believed in the ancient signs and symbols of her Hawaiian gods and passed these on to Kawena.

When Kawena was 6 years old, her grandmother died and she returned to the home of her parents. The family traveled extensively around the island chain, living a short time on Kaua'i and eventually settling in Honolulu. Her father became a bailiff in the court of a friend who had been a fellow worker at the sugar plantation, but later studied law and became a judge.

When Kawena was just 15, a teacher who frequently visited the family encouraged her to write and translate Hawaiian folklore, poetry and historical accounts. She also began writing any new English words and their Hawaiian equivalents on small cards; over time the list grew and grew. To care for a sick uncle, Kawena interrupted her high school education.

In 1913, when she was 18 years old, Kawena married Kaloli'i Kapuku'i, a pure Hawaiian who had gone to school in Utah. She says that evidently he was rather cocky and was nicknamed Napoleon, a name he kept. When he returned to Hawaii, he shortened his last name to Puku'i, which is the family name today. Kawena resumed her secondary education at the Seventh Day Adventist School in Honolulu, the only institution at that time that accepted married women as students. She was 28 when she graduated.

The flu epidemic in 1920 struck many families. In some cases the parents died and the children were left orphaned. All the children of a Japanese family on Kaua'i were adopted except the youngest, and Kawena wanted that little girl for her own. Napoleon refused, wanting Kawena to bear their own child. Kawena's father proceeded to adopt the baby and named her Patience; he then gave her to Kawena. Napoleon soon forgot his original objections and enjoyed carrying little Pat about on his shoulders. A few years later, Kawena's parents adopted a second child for her, a little girl of Hawaiian-Japanese ancestry, whom they named Faith. Then in 1931, 18 years after their marriage, Kawena gave birth to her own daughter and named her Pele.

In 1937, Kawena joined the staff of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu, with whom she spent 25 very happy and productive years. She began as a translator and taught Hawaiian language after hours. One of her students was Sam Elbert, who became chairperson of the linguistics department at the University of Hawaii, and with whom she collaborated in publishing the highly acclaimed Hawaiian Dictionary in 1957. This dictionary contains 10,000 words that do not appear in three previous dictionaries. Among the other 52 titles listed in the Bishop Museum Library that she co-authored, edited, and/or translated for children and adults, are Native Planters in Old Hawaii, The Polynesian Family in Ka'u, The Echo of Our Song -- Chants and Poems of the Hawaiians, Place Names of

Hawaii, Nana I Ke Kumu (Look at the Source). In each of these works, Kawena devoted long hours to recording conversations with older Hawaiians, making notes as she recalled meanings and experiences in her own past, and carefully checking that the purest meaning of the ancient words and ideas was accurately expressed.

Mrs. Puku'i was given a special assignment in 1959 to interview the inhabitants of Puna, Hawaii, with a fellow Bishop Museum staff member, Mrs. Eleanor Williamson. The interviews were recorded on magnetic tape and furnished historical and legendary data which were incorporated into the Natural and Cultural History Report of the Hawaii National Park. The oral narratives are unique in that they reveal the emotions and the sacred and family beliefs of value to the narrator. Kawena herself has been called a "living treasure of Hawaii." Though she never went to college, she has been awarded two honorary Doctor of Letters degrees, which she laughingly says she received for being "ornery." The State Council on Hawaiian Heritage, an affiliate of the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, recognized Mrs. Puku'i with the Award of the Order of Distinction for Cultural Leadership.

Herself the epitomy of Hawaiian warmth, wit, and good nature, Mrs. Puku'i's twinkling brown eyes, firm handshake, and soft voice convey the essence of aloha, which she defines as "love, affection, compassion, . . . beloved, . . . to show kindness, to remember with affection, to greet." How fortunate that she early began to jot down ideas as they came to her. Originally she did it for her own children and grandchildren's sake, but later she realized that all the young people of Hawaii need to understand this heritage. She says that "the young ones today may be Hawaiian in blood, but not in spirit."

The ohana system of being close together, that was so strong in the Hawaiian culture of the past, has faded. Kawena remembers the way her grandmother set up a ho'oponopono -- a gathering of the family -- whenever difficulties arose. "We discussed our problems openly," she says. "Then we prayed. We forgave and were forgiven." For over 14 years, Kawena offered her services to help solve the problems of emotionally disturbed young Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians at the Queen Liluokalani Children's Center. By working with the center's counselors, using a practical approach of blending modern psychiatric knowledge with the old Hawaiian beliefs and practices that still affect the lives of young Hawaiians, Kawena has helped many children find better ways to integrate their own histories with present challenges and responsibilities.

For over 60 years, Mary Kawena Puku'i has inspired scholars, writers, scientists and artists, both in Hawaii and from abroad. Her mother had admonished, "We are now in the Christian era -- let's walk that way. But do not look back on the past with criticism or scorn. Look back with understanding and appreciation." Kawena, a woman of both old and new Hawaii, in her warm and generous way, has done just that. And today, at age 90, she often speaks as if she were back with her grandmother in Ka'u.

PATRICIA K. PUTMAN
ATTORNEY

Patricia Klein was born on December 6, 1922, in Omaha, Nebraska. When she was 15, Pat and her brother headed for California where he enrolled in City College of Los Angeles. Pat entered Hollywood High School and studied dance. Some years later, their parents, Leo and Blanch Klein, also moved to California, settling in Berkeley. In 1944, Pat graduated from the University of California in Berkeley with a B.A. in international relations. (Her brother, Dr. Lawrence R. Klein, went on to become a pre-election advisor to Jimmy Carter. He won the Nobel Prize in economics in 1980.)

Pat married Edison W. Putman in 1944. Two children, Edison K. and Jennifer, were born while Ed was working toward his doctorate at Berkeley. As the wife of a young graduate student with two small children, Pat learned firsthand the difficulties that many women face. Besides the usual grocery buying and meal planning sandwiched between the constant care young children require, a housing crisis arose. The government decided to tear down the low-rent building where they lived. Pat's involvement with this issue convinced her that if she wanted to be heard where it counts, she should study law.

When the children were both in school and Ed had his first post-doctoral appointment, Pat applied to the prestigious Boalt School of Law at Berkeley. She was accepted as one of seven women in a class of 180. She recalls with satisfaction that all seven women graduated in 1956, whereas only 73 of the men completed the course.

Working out of her home, Pat began the uphill road of establishing a law practice and became active in politics. She worked on the Senate campaign of Democrat Helen Gahagan Douglas against Richard Nixon. She helped Alan Cranston and others to form California's Council of Democratic Clubs. Just as her own practice was beginning to pick up, Ed was offered a position in the Botany Department at the University of Hawaii. They moved to Hawaii in April, 1959, just 4 months before the territory of Hawaii became the 50th state.

The first Hawaii State Bar Exam was given in October, 1959, and required a year's residency. Pat would not be eligible to take it until the following year. There was no law school in Hawaii at the time, however an assistant legislative clerk gave crash courses on the esoteric legal system and Pat wanted to sign up. By working for the newly rejuvenated Democratic Party, she was able to pay the $350 tuition "in kind," and she became acquainted with many of the leaders in state government.

It soon became apparent that a woman attorney with no money and no clientele essentially had no hope of joining an established Honolulu law firm. There was, however, a lot of legislation that had to be drafted for the new 50th state, and Pat was able to get a job with the Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB) of Hawaii. The bureau operated out of the University of Hawaii; in her new position Pat found herself also teaching business law.

And so began more than a dozen years in an exceedingly delicate and influential job. Legislators of both parties would come to the LRB for bill writing. Sometimes their instructions were very specific, sometimes quite general. Often that left leeway in drafting proposed laws to head them in the more progressive and humane direction. In the early 1960s Pat recalls a leading lawmaker asking her about civil rights legislation for Hawaii. She replied, "Well, how about drafting a bill that includes everyone -- civil rights for everyone, for men, women and the aged." The legislator rather casually said "Sure," and from a conversation such as this Hawaii became the first state to have a comprehensive civil rights law, even before the act of Congress in 1964.

Pat Putman was responsible for research and reports leading to the enactment of major legislation in areas including: highway safety, landlord/tenant relations, consumer protection, abortion, sex discrimination, legislative processes, nationally uniform state laws (such as the commercial code and consumer credit code), family law, penal law, creditor and debtor law, civil rights, laws on minors and social legislation (such as worker's compensation, temporary disability insurance, and prepaid health insurance). Pat is proudest of Hawaii's landmark law which requires employers to provide prepaid health and medical insurance for almost all working men and women in the state. She drafted and testified for the bill which many believe should serve as a model for a national health insurance program.

The monumental task of revising Hawaii's 100-year-old and badly outdated penal code is typical of the kind of dedication that Pat gave to so many major tasks. The committee that was appointed to do the research and write up the document met every other week for almost 3 years to produce the 12-volume, 359-page report. Pat, the only woman on the committee, was competent, hard-working and intelligent. She "did her homework well and participated in the analysis of the problem and more importantly the articulation of the solution."

Pat has been the major resource, especially legal resource, for the women's movement and women's groups in Hawaii. She worked with the LRB

on a systematic and complete examination of sex discrimination in the Hawaii statutes. She testified in Washington before a Senate Human Resources subcommittee on labor in support of a bill to prohibit discrimination in disability programs on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth and related medical conditions.

In 1972, the Legislative Reference Bureau moved physically and administratively from the University of Hawaii to the State Capitol, falling under the direct administration of the political powers. But Pat Putman did not move with it. Instead she became Associate Dean for Legal and Legislative Affairs for the John A. Burns School of Medicine at the university. Among her concerns were malpractice and other kinds of insurance for students and teachers, and teaching arrangements with island hospitals. She lectured extensively on legal medicine and legislative process for the medical school and the Schools of Nursing, Public Health, and Social Work.

Ms. Putman helped establish the Rape Crisis Prevention Center and has chaired the Sexual Assault Offenses Task Force, an advisory committee to the Hawaii Crime Commission. In 1975, she was named to chair the Hawaii State Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights -- a fact-finding body designed to act as "the conscience of the nation" in its advice to Congress and the President. The commission has researched and addressed such issues as battered women, bilingual-bicultural education, police practices, immigration, equal employment in television and motion pictures, women's rights, religious discrimination, age discrimination, Asian and Pacific Americans' civil rights, rights of Native Americans, and discrimination by the insurance industry.

In 1977, Ms. Putman was honored by the YWCA with one of its first awards for Outstanding Professional Women for her work and her contribution to the community. No state law is known as the "Putman Act" and yet Pat Putman's mark is on hundreds of them. Hours and hours of behind the scenes research, writing, and organizing are involved in the breakthroughs of state and national policies and laws. Pat Putman is to be heralded as a convincing example of what one woman has done to enact legislation that enables those formerly silent or weak to become independent and strong.

VELMA McWAYNE SANTOS
TEACHER AND POLITICIAN

Velma McWayne Santos is an individual who is deserving of recognition and honor. She has worked with and for the people of Maui County and the State of Hawaii throughout her adult and professional life, and her career accomplishments, services to people, and leadership in the struggle of women and other minorities for equitable treatment under the law are distinctive.

Velma Santos was born on December 8, 1930, to William L. and Helen Hookohu McWayne on the island of Maui. She was educated in Maui's public schools. She matriculated at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, but returned to the University of Hawaii in 1950 and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in botany in 1952.

Intent on using her hard-earned expertise in the field of agriculture or tropical agriculture, Velma was frustrated by a multitude of employment barriers in her attempt to fulfill her career goals. Succumbing finally to the realization that her sex would preclude her entry in this nontraditional field, she returned to the University of Hawaii to "retread" as an educator, firmly committed to fight for equal employment opportunities for women for the rest of her life, if necessary. Three years later, she received her Professional Elementary Certificate from the Department of Education and began a successful 22-year career in Hawaii's public schools.

Velma Santos has successfully combined personal and professional objectives in the attainment of her career goals. She and her husband, Louis, celebrated 31 years of marriage on September 3, 1986, are parents of four adult children (three daughters and a son), and currently enjoy the presence and antics of three grandsons. Velma cites the active involvement of her family members in all of her efforts as the major contributor to the successful melding of her private and public lives.

Velma Santos can well serve as a role model for career women. She was nationally recognized in 1974 as an Outstanding Elementary Teacher of America. Also in 1974, she accepted the challenges of the political arena and, as a Republican, actively sought elective office as a 6th

District Representative to the Eighth State Legislature. She won her bid for this elective office and gained the distinction of being the first neighbor-island woman elected to the State Legislature.

As a member of the minority in the State House, her responsiveness to the needs of the people and her commitment to her responsibilities as a legislator earned her the respect of her majority colleagues and enabled her to effect significant legislation for her constituency.

Velma lost her bid for re-election in 1976, but her abilities and capabilities were recognized in political circles, and she was appointed by the Mayor of Maui County, the Honorable Elmer F. Cravalho, to a cabinet post in his administration. In 1979, she was elevated to the position of Director of Human Concerns by Mayor Cravalho and was subsequently appointed to the same position by Mayor Hannibal Tavares when he assumed the Mayorship in late 1979. Velma Santos was one of the first women in the State of Hawaii to hold a cabinet-level position in County government.

In June of 1982, Velma Santos retired from active government service after nearly 30 years of employment and re-entered the political arena as a Democratic candidate for the Maui County Council. Her re-entry was primarily motivated by her deep commitment and concern for the continuance of a quality human services delivery network to meet the basic and unique needs of the residents of Maui County. She believed that her vast experience with, and working knowledge of, public and private agency operations would enable her to be a major contributor to decisions impacting the delivery and maintenance of services.

In her first term as a councilmember, Velma served as the Chairperson of the Council's Human Services Committee and was responsible for initiating many innovative policies through which human services delivery in the County of Maui was enhanced. Currently in her second council term, Velma is Chairperson of the powerful Planning, Land Use, and Economic Development Committee, and is responsible for establishing the parameters for Maui County's development and growth through the year 2000.

Velma Santos is an inspiring leader whose creativity and enthusiasm generate support and cooperation. She is unafraid of hard work, responsibilities and challenges, and has devoted countless volunteer hours as a member of various community-based organizations, boards and commissions.

She is founder and charter member of the Wai-Kahu Business and Professional Women's Club, an organization committed to elevating the status of working women and to eliminating barriers to women's full and equal employment, and has served as its president five times during its 20-year existence. Velma served as president of the Statewide Hawaii Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Incorporated, when the ERA ratification movement began in 1973 and was responsible for raising the highest per capita contribution for the National ERA Ratification Fund of all the State Federations in the Union and its Territories.

Velma McWayne Santos has made substantive contributions to the political, social and economic stability of Maui County and the State of Hawaii and has the necessary energy, sensitivity and foresight to continue as a "force" in effecting change.

DONNIS HAZEL THOMPSON
WOMEN'S ATHLETIC DIRECTOR
AND STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION

Katherine Redmond Thompson and John William Thompson were still in their teens when a baby girl was born on April 1, 1933. They named her Donnis Hazel. The family shared a small apartment with Katherine's parents on Chicago's South Side. The couple separated before Donnis was 1 year old, so Katherine worked at various jobs to provide for herself and her little girl. Though an only child, Donnis was soon surrounded by six younger cousins. Life was hard for everyone in the ghetto. The outside world wouldn't give you anything -- if you got it, you had to get it yourself. In striking contrast to the uncaring competitiveness on the outside was the love and wisdom of her mother, aunt, and grandparents, who exerted a profound influence on the intelligent and adventuresome girl. Their main message was, "Always strive to be the best."

Donnis loved to play outdoors and could outrun every kid on the block. She attended the public school in her neighborhood. Her mother did not impose her own ideas on Donnis very often, but she was adamant that her daughter attend a Catholic high school. Donnis had a natural aptitude for all sports. While in high school, she specialized in competing in track and field. Those activities that had programs for girls were primarily held at private clubs, which excluded blacks. Other athletic programs excluded girls, so her choices were almost non-existent. With unswerving determination, she gave her all to running and became so good that she was a participant in the U.S. Olympic tryouts in 1952.

Because the family had limited means, Donnis' mother sacrificed to make certain that her daughter had a college education. She worked two jobs to see her through her first 4 years of college. Donnis earned her Bachelor of Science degree from Chicago's George Williams College in 1955. To get her Master's degree, Donnis worked full-time and went to school full-time. After getting her Master's, she worked two full-time jobs to provide a home for her mother. She was Program Director for the Sheil House Catholic Youth Organization, and Chairperson of the Department of Physical Education at Hyde Park High School in Chicago. In addition, she coached the mayor's Youth Foundation track team that captured five national junior team titles, two individual American records, and four national records. Three of the persons she coached became Olympic participants.

In 1961, when a member of the University of Hawaii's Board of Regents wanted to start a women's track and field program, Ms. Thompson's successes with the female track team in Chicago caused him to offer her the position as Women's track coach and physical education instructor. Under Ms. Thompson's direction, the women's track and field team gained national recognition and distinguished itself by:

- o setting one world indoor record;
- o placing second as a team in the Indoor Nationals;
- o having three participants in the 1963 Pan American Games, who won two 2nd places and one 3rd place; and
- o producing an Olympic participant with one American record and three national titlists.

Ms. Thompson describes her driving force as stemming from having to "figure out in my life what the rules of the game are; what the requirements are to become a contender." In the ghetto she was confronted with classism -- the have-nots against the few haves. Education was the key to getting a good-paying job, and therefore it provided the way toward financial independence. In an interracial college, Donnis was faced with racism and became determined to show that skin color and cultural background have nothing to do with ability and excellence.

In 1965, Ms. Thompson took a 2-year leave of absence to work on her doctorate in physical education and administration at the University of Northern Colorado. Upon returning to the University of Hawaii, she found that its only women's sport, track and field, had been dropped. And she was introduced to sexism. One day a female student came to Dr. Thompson's office crying. She had been kicked out of the swimming pool because she wore a bikini to swimming class. The reason given was that women couldn't wear bikinis because their navels were exposed. But men could wear bikini trunks. So Dr. Thompson laughingly called a member of the medical school and asked what was the difference between male and female navels. This incident convinced her that she could no longer be quiet in the face of sexual discrimination, and she determined to get a women's athletic program started.

In 1972, Dr. Thompson headed a group of students and friends that took action to inform the chancellor and State legislators of the non-existence of women's athletics at the State university. In 1973, the chancellor appointed Dr. Thompson as Interim Women's Athletic Director, and she started a women's athletic program and included two sports: track and field, and volleyball. The budget consisted of $5,000 for 21 female students. In 1976, Dr. Thompson was appointed the first full-time Women's Athletic Director in the state, and that same year she was promoted to full professor in the Health and Physical Education Department. During her tenure as Women's Athletic Director, she expanded the program to seven major sports: golf, tennis, basketball, volleyball, track and field, swimming and diving, and cross-country. There were 60 athletic scholarships for women and over 100 female participants. Through increased support from the State legislature, the athletic department and volleyball gate receipts, the program's annual budget

grew to $400,000, and the program brought national acclaim to the university. The list of achievements in volleyball alone are spectacular: one national title, six national competitions placing no lower than third, 12 All-American athletes, three national tournament championships, and the world's record for attendance at a women's volleyball match. In swimming and golf, there were two national titlists and two national runners up, and a host of state records. Probably more significant is the fact that the University of Hawaii women's athletic program became the model used in high schools and in other women's interscholastic programs throughout the state of Hawaii.

In 1981, Donnis Thompson was given the coveted Award for Distinguished Service by the Division of Girls and Women's Sports of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. This award is bestowed upon the person who has contributed the most to girls' and women's sports during one's lifetime. As a result of this award and her distinguished service to sports in Hawaii, the mayors of each of the counties in the state of Hawaii proclaimed April 15, 1981, Donnis Thompson Day.

That same year, the Superintendent of Schools in Hawaii announced his resignation. For several years, the 13-member Board of Education had been so divided that much needed reforms were unable to be enacted. Donnis Thompson saw this as a special challenge and applied for the job. She became the first woman to fill that position in Hawaii's history, and one of only four women in the nation to be State Superintendent of Schools. Despite an overall budgetary cut of $30 million, she was able to initiate the following changes during the 2 years that she served: a blueprint for a new approach to public school education entitled "A Vision of Excellence"; "Early Provisions for School Success" -- a comprehensive test for kindergarteners that enables teachers to build on individual strengths and recognize areas of weakness when a child first enters the school system; an accountability system for school administrators; higher student SAT test scores; and increased flow of ideas and information between the public and the department.

In 1984, Dr. Thompson was terminated by the Board of Education, but received a groundswell of support from people throughout the state of Hawaii. She returned to teaching at the university, as full professor in the Health, Physical Education and Recreation Department. She has authored three books and numerous articles which have appeared in professional journals.

Dr. Thompson has always been a visionary. When the debate in society was whether or not women should have the opportunity to participate in major sports events, she was tackling the broader issue, namely full and equal participation at all levels. She maintains that "anything worth having is worth having now," and speaks wistfully of those who, because of poverty and prejudice, are held back from opportunities to develop and excel. She believes that public education is the keeper of the seal of democracy through which each person can reach his or her fullest potential. Donnis Thompson ardently speaks of and beautifully exemplifies a vision of excellence, both as a goal and as a process.

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CARMEN BIGLER
SECRETARY, INTERIOR AND
OUTER ISLANDS AFFAIRS

Born on July 19, 1939, on Kosrae in what is now the Federated States of Micronesia, Carmen Milne Bigler is second to the youngest in a family of four sisters and one brother. Carmen started her formal education at the well-known Mwot Christian School in Kosrae, where her father, Mr. James Milne, was on the teaching staff. She continued her early schooling in Majuro after the family moved back to the Marshall Islands, then went on to attend Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) on Pohnpei, the only high school in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at that time. Carmen attended PICS from 1959 to 1961 and graduated, the second Marshallese woman to graduate from high school.

Like most Marshallese leaders today, Mrs. Bigler began her career as a teacher at the Marshall Islands Intermediate School (MIIS), which consisted of grades seven to nine. She also served as a part-time librarian at the school. She worked there for only a short time, from 1961 to 1963, before she was selected to go to the University of Hawaii, the first Marshallese woman to attend college and also the first to earn a Bachelor's degree, when she graduated in 1967 with a B.A. in anthropology. She returned to the Marshall Islands and continued her teaching career, this time at the Marshall Islands High School (MIHS), which replaced the former MIIS, then the only high school in the Marshall Islands. She taught at MIHS for only one year (1967-1968) before she moved on to work for Marshalls Community Action Agency (MCAA) from 1968 to 1970, as the Director of the Community Development Program, responsible for community education programs. In 1970, Mrs. Bigler returned to work for the Department of Education to start the Adult Basic Education (ABE) program. She was the ABE Coordinator until 1974 when she ran for and won one of the Marshalls' representatives seats to the former Congress of Micronesia. She served in the House of Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia from 1974 to 1976 as the first and only woman to ever serve in that body until it was dissolved.

In 1977, Mrs. Bigler became the first woman to hold a position as a District Director when she assumed that role for the Department of Public Affairs under the Trust Territory Government. She held that position until she became the Secretary of Internal Affairs with the change over

to Marshall Islands Government. As head of one of the government ministries, Mrs. Bigler was the first woman to assume one of the highest positions in the government.

During the time that Mrs. Bigler held these various important government posts, she also found time to serve on numerous boards, committees, task forces and clubs. Under the Trust Territory Government, she represented the Marshalls on the T. T. Board of Education and the T. T. Vocational Education Advisory Council. Mrs. Bigler effectively chaired the Political Education Task Force, which was charged with the responsibility of educating the Marshallese about the Compact of Free Association before the 1978 Plebiscite. She was also a member of the Task Force on Education, a 30-member task force created in 1979 by President Amata Kabua to study a wide range of issues regarding education and its future direction in the Marshall Islands.

With increased concern over the quality of health in the Marshall Islands and related health issues, in 1985 the Cabinet created the Task Force on Health and appointed Mrs. Bigler its chairperson. Results of studies and recommendations made by the Task Force have been adopted by the Cabinet and several have been implemented already. Mrs. Bigler also served on the Task Force on Federal Programs created recently to study the impact of cuts in federal programs and distribution of the $3 million block grant provided in the Compact of Free Association. Mrs. Bigler is currently the Vice Chairperson of the Pacific-wide Pacific Broadcasting Training and Development Project. She is also the current Chairperson of the Alele Museum Board of Trustees.

While serving on these important committees, Mrs. Bigler, who is also raising a daughter and two sons, has found time to organize and form several women's clubs. She was influential in forming the civic oriented Jined Ilo Kobo and served as consultant to Limajera , another women's club whose primary purpose is to do fund-raising activities and promote the Marshall Islands Museum, Alele. As a spinoff from her strong interest in gardening, Mrs. Bigler assisted in the formation of Mejedrik, whose primary purpose has been to beautify the capital by conducting cleaning as well as ornamental tree planting activities around Majuro and whose membership includes the First Lady, Mrs. Emlain Kabua, the wives of the government ministers and several Majuro landowners. Mrs. Bigler also serves as one of the consultants to the National Women's Coordinating Committee, which recently completed the first draft charter for the Marshall Islands Women's Association.

In recognition of her political "firsts" and her contribution to the improvement of Marshallese lives in general and women in particular, Mrs. Bigler was selected to represent Marshallese women at a Texas conference on International Women's Year in 1978. In 1975, she had also been awarded a tour of the United States by invitation of the Department of State under the International Visitors Program.

Mrs. Bigler gets the most satisfaction from her role as a committed friend of the Alele Museum. She has played a very important role as

Chairperson of the Alele Board of Trustees and as a member from the beginning when the idea of a Marshallese museum was only in people's minds and not an actual, tangible alele as it is now. Although her contribution to the Alele has been on a voluntary basis, she feels that to be her strongest and most important contribution in that the Alele has made Marshallese become more aware of and proud of their self-identity. She also feels proud of her role on the Task Force on Education, since she strongly believes that education plays an important role in helping the Marshallese to become more resourceful and self-reliant.

Having paved the way for Marshallese women to take positions of leadership in government, Carmen also sees her role as one to encourage women to participate and to have a voice in the decision-making process. In so doing, she has also demonstrated to Marshallese women that a woman is capable of raising a family as well as meeting the demands of challenging work.

RUFINA JACK
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Rufina Jack was born in the Philippines. She studied at Guzman Tech, a vocational school in her native country, and received a certificate in 1961. From 1961 to 1965, she attended the University of the Philippines, where she majored in home technology. She is still a B.S. candidate.

In 1966, Mrs. Jack left the Philippines and became a secretary for the Marshall Islands Congress. She held this job for 2 years. In 1971, she became a Marshallese citizen. Since 1981 she has been working for the Marshall Islands Nitijela as an Administrative Officer.

EVELYN KONOU
SENATOR, MARSHALL ISLANDS
LEGISLATURE (NITIJELA)

As the first Marshallese woman to be elected into the Marshall Islands Nitijela, Evelyn Konou is among the few outstanding women leaders of recent times.

Evelyn Konou was born to Nina and Sylvenious Konou on January 11, 1948. She is the third oldest in a family of three sisters and two brothers. Growing up in Majuro, Evelyn attended Marshall Islands High School from 1964 to 1968. After graduating, she went on to study for 2 years at Maunaolu Community College, Maui, Hawaii, and then at United States International University in San Diego, California, where she graduated, in 1972, with a Bachelor of Science degree in political science. She continued her studies from 1972 to 1974 at Stanford University, where she received a Master's degree in education and became the first Marshallese woman to hold a Master's degree.

Before she was elected Senator, Evelyn Konou taught social studies at the Marshall Islands High School for 2 years. She was transferred in 1977 to work in the Elementary Division at the Department of Education Central Office. She worked there for only 1 year before she was elected to the interim Marshall Islands Nitijela in 1978, where she served for 5 months before another election was called to elect members to the first Nitijela under the Republic of the Marshall Islands constitutional government. On the Opposition Party platform, Senator Konou was re-elected in 1979 to the Nitijela, serving as one of two senators representing Jaluit Atoll. She is currently serving the last year of her second term in the Marshall Islands Nitijela, where she continues to be one of the articulate and outspoken critics of the present government.

During the two terms she has been serving in the Nitijela, Senator Konou has served on various committees, including the Appropriations Committee, where she served as vice chairperson, the Committee on Health, Education and Social Affairs, and the Committee on Public Accounts. Senator Konou's interest in providing adequate and appropriate education for her people is reflected in her lengthy membership on the Committee on Health, Education and Social Affairs.

Senator Konou's interest in the political process and politics reached a turning point during the late 1970s when campaigning for secession from the rest of Micronesia was a strong issue. She helped form a women's group called "Lejmanjuri," a politically oriented group whose function was to provide political education regarding the pros and cons of the Micronesian constitutions and lobby for a united Micronesia. The group, in its radio program, served as a voice of the Marshallese who were interested in continuing political ties with other Micronesian island groups. Evelyn Konou was one of the writers and producers of the radio program, which later on, prior to the referendum on the Marshall Islands Constitution, continued to produce programs presenting the advantages and disadvantages of the constitution for the benefit of Marshallese voters.

Senator Evelyn Konou feels that her contribution has been greatest in providing a role model as a woman politician. She strongly believes that her role as a member of the Nitijela has encouraged and convinced other women that they can participate in the political process; that being a Senator is an accessible goal. She also believes that working with her male colleagues in the Nitijela has assisted in making Marshallses men more aware of and more willing to listen to women as a group who can think as well as make decisions. However, she believes that the Nitijela needs more women senators in order for issues important to women to be heard and to receive positive action.

Evelyn Konou is married to Dan Smith. They have four children, two boys and two girls.

JUSTINA LANGIDRIK
HEALTH EDUCATOR

A 1972 graduate of Mizpah High School, Truk District, Justina Langidrik studied health education at Northern Michigan University and received a B.S. degree in 1977. She then returned to Micronesia to put her education to use.

Ms. Langidrik soon became the Health Educator for the Health Education Program in the Department of Health Services of the Marshall Islands. She was the first woman ever to hold that position throughout the Trust Territory. The Health Education Program includes such subjects as nutrition, family planning, prenatal advice, child care, and abusive use of alcohol. Once a week, these programs are announced over the radio and whenever possible classes are held on the outer islands. Classes are conducted regularly on Majuro for both men and women, although, unfortunately, attempts to get men to attend have not been successful. Lessons are also provided to in-patients at the hospital.

MARY LANWI
HANDICRAFT DEVELOPER

Most people with interest in Marshallese handicraft know of Mrs. Mary Lanwi, whose dedication to and promotion of the handicraft industry has assisted the economic well-being of individual families who sell their handicrafts to the Handicraft Coop in Majuro.

Mary Heine Lanwi was born on February 22, 1921, on Jaluit Atoll. Her marriage to the well-known Dr. Isaac Lanwi resulted in a family of nine children (five sons and four daughters) and numerous grandchildren. Mrs. Lanwi herself has two sisters and two brothers.

The first 4 years of Mary's formal education began at home in a day school run and staffed by her parents. From there she attended the all girls Jabwor Training School, administered by missionaries sent from the American Board for World Ministries based in Boston. When Mary's father left the Marshalls for Kosrae to assist at the Mwot Christian School, Mary followed her family and continued her schooling at Kosrae's Mwot Christian School from 1937 to 1940.

Mrs. Lanwi was perhaps the first Marshallese woman to begin employment outside the home when she began teaching in the Protestant mission schools. Mission policies did not allow for women to receive any salary for their work. Nevertheless, Mrs. Lanwi continued her teaching at the mission schools, first at the Mwot Christian School (1941-1943) and later when the family moved back to the Marshalls at a mission school on Laura, Majuro Atoll. She was also a member of the first teaching staff of Rongrong Christian School, which later became the Marshalls Christian High School. She taught there from 1945 to 1948 and then retired to raise her family. In 1957, she resumed her teaching career, this time with the government at the Marshall Islands Intermediate School (MIIS) and for the first time received a salary for the work she performed. While teaching at MIIS, she began to work, unofficially, in women's interest activities.

In 1958, Mrs. Lanwi's last year at MIIS, she was sent to attend a Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association Conference in Tokyo, Japan. Thus began her long career as the Women's Interest Officer at the

Community Development Office upon her return from the conference. Mrs. Lanwi's responsibilities as the Women's Interest Officer included organizing women's clubs and Girl Scout troops and conducting training and workshops for women on child care, proper nutrition, health, cooking, and virtually every other topic related to how to run an effective home. These topics were discussed in radio programs developed by the Women's Interest Office and also discussed in workshops conducted in Majuro and the outer islands. Under Mrs. Lanwi's leadership, 50 women's clubs in the Marshall Islands were formed and actively producing handicrafts in the 1960s.

The Handicraft Coop under the management of Mrs. Lanwi was organized and chartered in 1967 with each of the 50 women's clubs acquiring a $50 share. Currently 40 women's clubs still hold membership in the Coop, but very few are actively producing and selling handicrafts in the Majuro-based Coop. The Handicraft Coop is still thriving, however, with individual men and women providing handicrafts for sale. Mrs. Lanwi resigned from the Women's Interest Office in 1976 and has been running the Coop on a full-time basis ever since.

During the time that Mrs. Lanwi worked for the government, she attended training in Saipan, conducted by Ms. Hatty Baker, Trust Territory Coordinator for Women's and Girl Scout Programs, and a leadership training course at the East West Center in the early 1960s. In 1975, Mrs. Lanwi attended, for the second time, another conference of the Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Association held in New Zealand. In 1973, she was awarded the State Department Visitor Program tour and spent a month touring selected areas and programs in the United States.

Mrs. Lanwi served on the Alele Museum Board before the Alele became incorporated. She also served on the Trust Territory Planning Council and currently sits on the Private Industry Council, which is responsible for evaluating proposals for job training programs for youth. She is an active member of the Uliga Memorial Church and has been influential in establishing the famous Morning Star Singing Choir, serving as its unofficial director since it began more than 20 years ago.

Mrs. Lanwi is proudest of her role in working with women's programs. She values her efforts in bringing women together and in providing training for women to be effective wives and mothers as well as community workers. She is proud to be one of the early role models for Marshallese women today, most of whom are getting involved in jobs outside the home, a practice that was unheard of when Mrs. Lanwi pioneered in teaching more than 30 years ago.

NO PHOTO AVAILABLE

TANELLA LOKEIJAK
WOMEN'S INTEREST OFFICER

Tanella Lokeijak directs the Women's Interest Activities within the Department of Social Services. The development of this program includes coordinating the activities of 117 women's groups and organizations throughout the Marshall Islands. Its main functions deal with nutrition, family planning, health care and Girl Scouts, all of which are expanded through seminars, workshops and radio services. Mrs. Lokeijak has been instrumental in the development of such social programs for the Marshallese.

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MARIE MADDISON
SECRETARY, HEALTH SERVICES

Marie Maddison, at age 37, is the youngest, but perhaps the most active and accomplished Marshallese woman today. She not only holds one of the highest government posts as Secretary of Health Services, but she has also held several other important posts, as well as serving on numerous government boards and special task forces.

Born on October 25, 1949, in Majuro, she attended Assumption Elementary School before going to Mount Carmel High School on Saipan, an all girl school with students from throughout the Trust Territory. She was there from 1965 to 1969, when she graduated, the valedictorian of her class. She then attended Saint Mary College in Kansas where she received her B.A. degree in English in 1973.

Ms. Maddison's successful career began at Assumption High School, where she became a classroom teacher immediately upon graduation from college. She taught for 4 years there. In 1977, her last year at Assumption, she was nominated and subsequently awarded the Trust Territory Teacher of the Year Award, the first Marshallese to receive that award. Later on in 1977, she became an Education Specialist for the Adult Basic Education program, a position she held until 1979 when the Marshall Islands constitutional government came into being.

In the new government of the Marshall Islands, Marie Maddison became the Chairperson of the Public Service Commission, a new government branch created under the constitution and charged with the responsibility of overseeing policies and regulations governing public service employees. The Commission is composed of three members appointed by the Cabinet and confirmed by the Nitijela. As Chairperson of this commission, Marie Maddison held one of the highest positions in the governmental structure. In May of 1982, Ms. Maddison was appointed Secretary of Social Services. She held that position until June, 1986, when she was appointed the current Secretary for the Ministry of Health Services, a position she sees as a big challenge.

Charged with tremendous responsibilities which come with the positions she has held and currently holds, Ms. Maddison also has found time to

serve on many important government and semi-government boards and task forces. She currently holds membership on the National Planning Commission, the Health Advisory Board, the Youth Advisory Board, the Population Education Task Force and the Federal Programs Task Force. She also holds active membership on the Alele Museum Board of Trustees and the Private Industry Council and is one of two Marshallese members on the Board of Trustees of Marimed Foundation, a non-profit organization with a strong interest in improving health care in the Marshall Islands.

In the past, Ms. Maddison also served on the Marshall Islands Education Task Force, the Youth Task Force, the Trust Territory Board of Education, the T. T. Vocational Advisory Council and the T. T. Health Planning Council. She is currently an active member of three women's clubs: the Jined Ilo Kobo, Limajera, and Mejedrik.

Ms. Maddison has experience in a variety of areas ranging from education to youth, planning and health care services. However, none of these has given Ms. Maddison as much a sense of accomplishment and a feeling of great satisfaction as her involvement with women's programs and her important role in promoting women's leadership skills and women's health through workshops, women's clubs, health clinics and other women's activities.

As Secretary of Social Services, which includes the Division of Women's Interests, Ms. Maddison sought funding for and initiated development of several important projects for women. She assisted in the organization of the Midwifery Program and in obtaining funding from WHO and U.S. federal grants. Under the Midwifery Program, 28 midwives representing various atolls came together to Majuro for training in beginning and advanced midwifery skills. Under Ms. Maddison's able leadership and working in conjunction with Health Services officials, a series of Women's Health Clinics have been conducted on Majuro and selected outer islands through funding first from the South Pacific Commission and later from the Marimed Foundation. The successes of these Women's Clinics are well documented in the number of cancer cases that have been diagnosed for treatment, most of which would not have been diagnosed otherwise. Ms. Maddison's commitment to developing a woman's full potential was also evident in her efforts to organize and conduct several women's leadership skills workshops, utilizing outside and local expertise, and small business workshops teaching skills for starting and running small businesses. She was also instrumental in the formation of the Marshall Islands Women's Credit Union and in formulating the National Women's Coordinating Committee whose work and efforts culminated in the 1983 National Women's Conference in Majuro. She also helped draft the charter for the National Women's Organization which is still in its formative stages.

Ms. Maddison's involvement in women's programs and causes took her to Papeete, Tahiti, in 1981 for the South Pacific Commission-sponsored South Pacific Women Conference; she was one of three delegates from the Marshall Islands. Also in 1981, the South Pacific Commission awarded her a one month study tour which took her to Fiji and New Zealand. Earlier,

in 1978, she had been awarded the U.S. State Department-sponsored tour which took her to selected areas in the United States.

Although Ms. Maddison regretted leaving behind many unfinished plans and programs for women at Social Services, she sees her present job as a big challenge. Having been at her position for only 3 months, her main objective is to promote primary health care and to bring about community involvement in health care.

Ms. Marie Maddison, a single parent with three children (two boys and a girl), has been a role model for young Marshallese women. Her dedication to her work, her community involvement and her unselfish drive to improve the community in which she lives have all contributed to her selection as one of the outstanding women of the Marshall Islands.

AMENTA MATTHEW
CABINET CLERK

Amenta Matthew graduated from Mizpah High School, Truk District, in 1972. She attended Defiance College in Ohio and received a Bachelor of Arts degree in secondary science in 1976. From 1976 to 1979, Ms. Matthew worked as a secretary for the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission. She later became an Assistant Clerk for the new Cabinet.

Since May, 1985, Ms. Matthew has held the position of Clerk for the Cabinet of the Government of the Marshall Islands. Part of her role involves the responsibilities of preparing for and managing all Cabinet meetings and their minutes. Amenta finds her job very interesting and challenging because she is in frequent contact with the Cabinet members and meets many other important people as well.

IRENE PAUL
EDUCATOR

Irene Paul graduated from Bethania High School in Palau in 1968. She then studied music education at Febias College in the Philippines and received her B.A. degree there in 1973. After graduating from college, Irene worked for Global Associates on Kwajalein for 5 years.

Mrs. Paul later became an Education Specialist for the Nursery/ Kindergarten School at Ebeye, Kwajalein. The school served 350 children and had 20 teachers, 18 of whom were women. In May of 1985, Mrs. Paul assumed the directorship of the entire school. As Director she is one of the women who hold high positions on Kwajalein.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

RITA HOCOG INOS
SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

Rita Hocog Inos was born on May 12, 1954, on Rota Island. She is the oldest of seven children. She is married to Cristobal Songao Inos and has two daughters.

Rita attended grades 1-9 at Rota School. In 1969, ninth grade was the highest grade offered. In 1969-70, she moved to Guam and completed her 10th grade at George Washington Senior High School. With the help of a sponsor in 1970, she transferred to Arlington, Texas, and graduated from Arlington High School in Texas in 1972.

In 1972, Rita taught second grade at Rota School. Her class was the first second grade to pilot vernacular language instruction in the Chamorro language.

From 1975 to 1979, Rita studied in the Bilingual/Bicultural Training Program at the University of Hawaii. In August, 1979, she received her B.A. degree in liberal arts, bilingual education. While a student at the UOH, Rita participated in the Pacific Area Language Materials Development Center in 1976. She was the Curriculum Writer/Educational Specialist with a major concentration in writing learning materials for students' use in Northern Marianas bilingual classrooms.

From 1982 to 1983, Rita was an intern for a year at the Cross-Cultural Resource Center. In May of 1983, she received her Master of Arts degree from San Jose State University in educational administration. It was also in 1982-83 that Rita attended California State University in Sacramento to take other graduate studies. She is presently a candidate for another Master of Arts degree in anthropology.

Mrs. Inos became school principal at Rota School in 1980. After taking the principal's position, she was involved in training entitled, "Instructional Leadership and Effective School Practices" from the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory (NWREL). Presently Rita is the only woman principal in the CNMI in grades 1-8. Her role as an instructional leader in the school is bringing the standard of education to the desired level.

In 1982, Mrs. Inos was certified as an instructor for both the University of Guam and the Northern Marianas College. She is the coordinator for off-campus instruction for Northern Marianas College programs on Rota. In the summer of 1984 she was the coordinator for Project BEAM (Bilingual Education Assistance for Micronesia) on Guam. She continues to be very active in language and cultural maintenance.

In 1985, Rita Inos was elected as a delegate to the Second Northern Marianas Constitutional Convention where she served as vice chairperson for the Committee of Finance and other matters. It was also in this year that Rita was a Task Force member for the Northern Marianas Pacific Region Education Conference (PREP). As a member she recommended activities for the CNMI for education and training, needs assessment, and identifying ways of implementation. At the Second Annual PREP Conference, held in Saipan, she presented a workshop session for participants on second language learning in the classroom.

In addition to school activities, Rita has been involved in other functions. She is a member of the Christian Mothers on Rota, was a secretary for the Pacific Islands Bilingual-Bicultural Association (PIBBA), and is a member of the Mayor of Rota's Cabinet for the Island of Rota. She was at one time a member of the Northern Marianas Health Coordinators Council, representing the island of Rota.

Rita Inos has had a very satisfying and rewarding career thus far. She was the first woman in Rota to get both a Baccalaureate degree and a Master's. Her most significant accomplishment is taking a lead role in improving the quality of education for the people of Rota. She is also taking a leadership role in issues relevant to her community, both CNMI and Rota, in the areas of legislative reform, local government, and language issues.

CONSOLACION ("CONNIE") TENORIO KAUFER
EDUCATOR

Connie Tenorio Kaufer was born June 12, 1945, on Saipan Island. She is the seventh of ten children born to Magdalena Arriola Tenorio and Lino Pangelinan Tenorio.

In September of 1952, Connie entered the first grade at Mount Carmel parochial school on Saipan Island. She and her classmates were the first class at Mount Carmel School, and 12 years later in 1964 she graduated from Mount Carmel High School. Connie's eldest sister, Trini, had been one of the group of young women chosen in 1947 to become teachers after the war. Two of Connie's older brothers were also teachers, so it was natural for her to think about becoming a teacher when she graduated from high school. From 1964 to 1966 Connie taught second grade at Chalan Kanoa (CK) Elementary School on Saipan.

In August, 1966, Connie was granted a scholarship by the Marianas Education Foundation to go to college in the U.S. From 1966 to 1968 Connie attended Chaffey College in Alta Loma, California, where she graduated with an A.A. degree in elementary education. In the fall of 1968, Connie began attending California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, California. At both Chaffey and Cal Poly Connie was an active member of the International Student Association. In 1970, she graduated from Cal Poly with a B.S. in language arts. Instead of returning immediately to Saipan, Connie chose to remain in California to do student teaching in the fall of 1970 at Chaparrel Elementary School in Claremont. After 4 months of teaching first grade at Chaparrel, Connie was awarded a California Standard Teaching Credential (Elementary) and became the first person from the Northern Marianas to return home with a stateside teaching certificate. Connie's aim upon graduation from college was to return to Saipan and help her people.

The day after stepping off the plane on Saipan, Connie was teaching a second grade class at CK Elementary School. During the fall of 1971 she

also taught a group of twelfth grade students at Marianas High School who were interested in becoming teachers. And from 1970 to 1972 Connie was the representative from the Northern Marianas on the Curriculum Council for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

In the summer of 1971, Connie was appointed Elementary School Supervisor for the schools of the Northern Mariana Islands, a position which she held for 3 years. During this time Connie actively assisted the first bilingual program in the Northern Mariana Islands. This experience later became the subject of her M.A. thesis. During the summer of 1973 Connie was the Cross-Cultural Coordinator for the Peace Corps' Orientation of Volunteers coming to serve in the Northern Marianas. And during the summer of 1975 she served as Chamorro Language Coordinator for the same program. In the fall of 1974 she requested and was granted permission to return to classroom teaching. Back at CK School she taught grades 3 and 4 for 2 years and served as secretary for the school's Parent Teacher Association. It was also during this time that Connie organized the Saipan Chapter of the International Reading Association and served 1 year as President of the local chapter. In the fall of 1976, she took a leave of absence to bear and care for her daughter, Lucile. However, she did find time to serve for a year as a member of the Trust Territory's Right to Read Council.

In the fall of 1979, when her daughter was old enough to attend preschool, Connie returned to education as the Acting Principal of Tanapag Elementary School on Saipan, a position which she held for 1 year. In the fall of 1980, she went back to CK School, where she taught third grade for 1 year, and first grade for 3 years. During each of those years she was granted a Certificate of Appreciation for outstanding performance.

During the 1980-81 school year, Connie served as Chairperson for the CK School Planning Committee, and during the following year she served as a member of the Teachers' Credentials Committee for the Northern Marianas. From 1981 to 1983 she served as President of the Teachers' Association for CK School, and for a year as chairperson of the CK Library Committee. In the 1982-83 school year Connie was selected as the "Employee of the Year" for CK School.

It was also during these years (1981-83) that Connie undertook graduate studies in a program presented on Saipan by professors from San Jose State University (California). While teaching full-time during the day, she attended classes 4 days a week for 3-1/2 hours in the evening during the school year, and full-time during the summer months. In 1983, San Jose State University awarded Connie an M.A. in education, "With Great Distinction."

Since 1984 Connie has served in the Central Office of the CNMI Department of Education as the Reading Specialist and as Project Director for the Comprehensive Language Skills Program (CLASP) in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Besides her work in teaching and educational administration, Connie has been an active member of her church. From 1964 to 1966 and again from 1971 to 1974 she served as Prefect (President) of the Sodality of Mary (a young women's Catholic organization). From 1980 to 1985 she recorded Scripture readings in her own native Chamorro for broadcasting over local radio every Saturday during the Chamorro Hour. In the 1983-84 school year she was Treasurer for the Mount Carmel (Catholic) School PTA, and the following year she was a member of the Board of Directors for Mount Carmel School. She is presently serving a 2-year term on the Diocesan Board of Education for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Chalan Kanoa (the Northern Mariana Islands).

Connie is married to Dr. Leonard J. Kaufer and has one child, Lucile.

FELICIDAD TAMAN OGUMORO
SOCIAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR
AND BUSINESSWOMAN

Felicidad T. Ogumoro was honored earlier this year as one of the "Outstanding Young Women of America" for 1985. She is one of two local women to achieve this distinction since the Northern Marianas became a Commonwealth of the United States in 1978.

The honor recognizes Ms. Ogumoro's contributions to her profession and to the community, especially in assisting the less fortunate and in helping women to become full and equal partners in the development of the Northern Marianas.

Born on Saipan in 1949, Felicidad is the eldest of eight children of Daniel R. and Estefania Taman Ogumoro. She reached school age just as the U. S. Naval Administration of Saipan was ending and received her primary and high school education at Mt. Carmel School, the island's only parochial school. She graduated as valedictorian in 1968.

At that time, young women in the Mariana Islands were expected, once they reached the age of 16, either to get married or stay at home and help the family. Further education was usually not an option. But with the encouragement of her parents, Felicidad broke with tradition and a year after her graduation enrolled in Saint Mary College in Kansas on a Congress of Micronesia scholarship. In 1973, Ms. Ogumoro graduated from St. Mary's with a B.A. in sociology and was honored by being listed in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities.

Ms. Ogumoro returned to Saipan just as the first cracks were appearing in the concept of a single post-U. S. Trusteeship entity for the Micronesian islands. As president of the Saipan Women's Association, she became active in community affairs, especially in the campaign to oppose certain terms of the Commonwealth Covenant with the United States which was being negotiated at that time between the Northern Marianas and the United States.

In 1977, Ms. Ogumoro was elected as one of the first two women to the newly formed Northern Marianas Commonwealth Legislature and began her first term in January, 1978. She was chosen by her colleagues as

Chairperson of the House Committee on Health, Education and Welfare and Vice Chairperson of the Appropriations Committee, positions she held until the end of her second term in 1981.

After her stint with the Legislature, Ms. Ogumoro and her husband, Francisco T. Uludong, organized Western Pacific Associates, Micronesia's first locally owned public relations and business consulting firm.

In August, 1982, she took a job as a counselor at the Northern Mariana Islands Catholic Social Services (CSS), a private non-profit organization. In 1984, she became the administrator, and under her leadership CSS has grown into the largest private social services organization not only in the Northern Marianas but in Micronesia as well.

CSS provides marriage and family counseling, assistance for the unemployed, shelter for abused spouses, emergency food and clothing supplies, employment referral assistance, and alcoholic rehabilitation services. In addition, the organization also handles youth programs such as tutoring for students with academic problems, leadership development programs, and sports and recreation programs.

In 1985, CSS was designated as the state agency in the Northern Marianas for implementing three federal programs for the disabled. CSS assists developmentally disabled persons, client and client applicants of vocational rehabilitation and the mentally ill. "We don't provide services for these persons directly," Ms. Ogumoro says, "but we make sure that they receive what they're entitled to from service providers. We are the advocates of the handicapped and the disabled." As a result of CSS work, more local families with "disabled" members are "coming out." A recent CSS survey shows that there are at least 500 "disabled" persons in the Northern Marianas, a very high figure in a resident population of 18,000. Ms. Ogumoro expresses concern that rapid social and economic changes are the cause of the increase in disabilities among the local population.

Through her work and her personal lifestyle, Felicidad Ogumoro has been instrumental in changing the concept of the traditional roles of men and women in Micronesian society. In addition to her full-time job at CSS, Ms. Ogumoro has become deeply involved in private enterprise. She believes that educated Pacific Islanders made a serious mistake in the 1960s and '70s in becoming involved in government and politics, thereby allowing foreigners to take over the private sectors of the islands.

Following her beliefs, Ms. Ogumoro and her husband in 1985 borrowed $200,000 from the Northern Marianas Government to publish the "Pacific World Directory," the first Pacific-wide information system owned and managed by Pacific Islanders. Ms. Ogumoro serves as Assistant Publisher and Business Manager while her husband, a journalist with a journalism degree from the University of Hawaii, is the publication's publisher and editor. Scheduled to be released in late 1986, the directory covers all 21 Pacific island countries and territories, and includes general and investment information, and listings of key government agencies and

businesses throughout the Pacific island region. Ms. Ogumoro hopes the directory will be the base for launching other information-related businesses that sell information about the Pacific island countries and peoples.

MARIA ("MALUA") TAISACAN PETER
POSTAL CLERK

Maria Taisacan Peter was born on December 6, 1948, on Saipan Island. She is the third child of Bibiana A. Taisacan and Benedicto Taisacan. Malua's mother died when the child was only 5 years old, and her mother's only sister, Maria Rogolofoi, raised Malua and her three sisters. Malua is of Carolinian descent, and she is fluent in both the Chamorro and the Carolinian languages as well as in English. Malua is married to David Kapileo Peter and has four children.

All of Malua's schooling has been on the island of Saipan. In the first and second grade Malua attended Chalan Kanoa public school. For third grade Malua joined the first group of students to attend Oleai Elementary School in San Jose village. In fourth grade Malua transferred to Mount Carmel School and continued there until she graduated in 1969. Since her high school days Malua has taken several extension course in bilingual education.

During her high school days Malua received training on Guam and in the Headstart Program. She was one of the first teachers in the Headstart Summer Pilot Program on Saipan Island, and for two summers during high school Malua worked as a Headstart teacher and as a parents' coordinator. After graduating from high school, Malua worked for a year as a credit clerk at City Corps Bank on Saipan. And for the past 10 years (1976-86) she has worked as a postal clerk in the main post office on Saipan.

Between 1978 and 1986, Mrs. Peter was involved with several boards and held several high positions. Her most significant contribution has been in the area of bilingual education for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. From 1978 to the present Malua has held the position of chairperson for the Northern Marianas Central Advisory Council, and she has attended the National Advisory Council for Bilingual Education (NABE) in the United States since 1978. She was elected the Pacific Region Parents' Representative in the NABE. From 1977 to 1986 Malua held the position of President of the Carolinian Advisory Council. In 1986, she was elected its Vice President.

Since 1982 she has been a member of the San Jose Parish Council, as well as the State Advisory Council for Vocational Education. She was also a member of the CNMI Liberation Day Committee for 2 years.

From 1985 to the present Mrs. Peter has been the President of the Christian Mothers at San Jose Parish. She is also the Treasurer of the Northern Marianas Women's Association, Vice President of Hopwood Junior High School PTA, and President of Oleai Elementary School PTA. She is presently the Secretary/Treasurer of the Northern Marianas Upward Bound Program. During 1985 Malua was sent as a delegate to the South Pacific Commission (SPC) in the Cook Islands as the representative of the Northern Marianas Women's Association for Pacific Islanders. This year she was elected Vice President of the Northern Marianas Catholic Social Services.

Malua Peter's contribution to the people of the Northern Marianas has been tremendous. As an officer of the Parent Teacher Association (PTA), she has voiced her opinions and concerns for the welfare of the students, has volunteered on several occasions for school activities and functions, and has tried to promote the Bilingual Education Programs throughout the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Presently Malua is in the process of forming and organizing a PTA Presidents Organization throughout the schools in the CNMI.

ELIZABETH DIAZ RECHEBEI
EDUCATOR

Elizabeth Diaz Rechebei, born in Saipan September 30, 1949, is the oldest girl of six children born to Francisco and Reiko Tanaka Diaz. Elizabeth attended Saipan's only parochial school, Mt. Carmel, and graduated in the same year as Felicidad Ogumoro, 1968.

Ms. Rechebei, like Ms. Ogumoro, was encouraged by her parents to break away from the traditional role for young women at that time and go on to college. She and a student from Palau won the first two Government of Guam scholarships ever offered to Micronesians. Elizabeth used the scholarship to enroll at the University of Guam. The following 3 years she was awarded full Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TTPI) scholarships; she graduated from the University of Guam with a B.A. in psychology in 1972.

Ms. Rechebei returned to Saipan where, the following year, she took her first job with the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Department of Education, of which she is now the Director. For 8 years (1973-1981) she served as Trust Territory-wide Testing Coordinator, being responsible for the administration of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL), and the General Educational Development (GED) test, and other tests given throughout Micronesia. During her tenure in this position, Ms. Rechebei assisted in the development and norming of the Micronesian Achievement Test Series (MATS), the only locally-normed achievement tests in use in Micronesia.

During this period, Ms. Rechebei also got married, started a family, and then took a leave of absence for post-graduate study at the University of Hawaii. She had originally aspired to a professional degree in the mental health field, but, as her family obligations increased, settled for an M.A. in educational psychology, which she received from the University of Hawaii in 1976 with the help of an East-West Center scholarship. Ms. Rechebei is one of the first women in the CNMI to have earned an M.A.

Ms. Rechebei then served as Coordinator of Federal Programs for 2 years, and in 1983 she was named Deputy Director of the Department of Education for the entire Trust Territory. A year later, she became the youngest

person, and the first woman, to hold the position of TTPI Director of Education, the position she now holds. No woman before had -- nor has yet -- held the position of director of education at the "district" level.

While many Trust Territory-wide operations are winding down as the U.S. trusteeship is scheduled to come to a close, Ms. Rechebei's department retains responsibility for the administration of some $14,000,000 in Federal education funds for the entities.

This dedicated woman's commitment to improving education in her region is evidenced by her participation on numerous boards and committees: CNMI Civil Service Commission; TTPI Appeals Board (1981-present); CNMI Board of Regents/Education, Vice chairperson (1982-present); Chief State School Officers: Committee on Extra-State Jurisdiction, Committee on Coordinating Education Information and Research, Committee on Sex Equity; Pacific Region Education Program Policy Board (1983-present); TTPI Incentive Award Committee, Chairperson (1983-present).

Currently, Ms. Rechebei is working on putting together a history of education in Micronesia that is planned to cover the 40-plus years of American administration in the TTPI (1945-present).